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SHULTZ

Shultz Seed Co.
Olney, Ill.

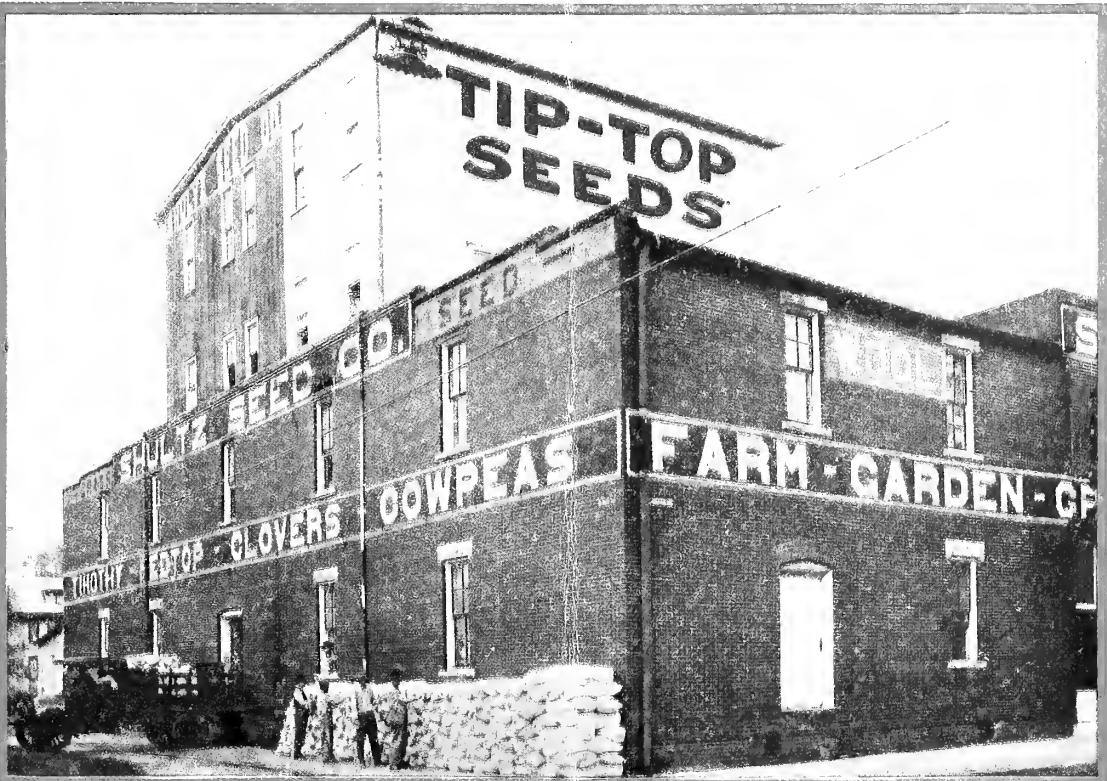


SEEDS

55th Year 1922



CROP PRODUCED FROM **TIP-TOP CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED**



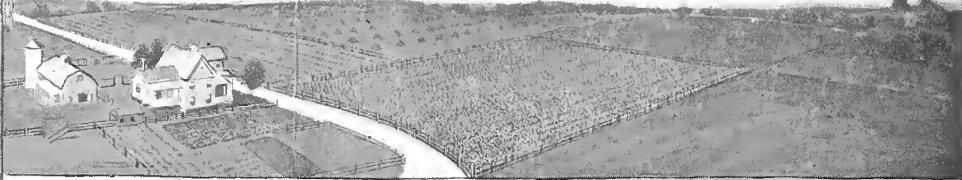
OUR RECLEANING PLANT

Quick Mails Make Near Neighbors of us all

BY THIS SIGN YOU

KNOW THE QUALITY

**SHULTZ'S SEEDS
ARE AS NEAR AS
YOUR MAIL BOX**



No Matter Where You Live

Schultz's Bred-Up Seeds are as Close as Your Mail Box.

Not every community has a reliable seed store. Every seed store does not have a Seed-Growing Seed-Farm, a Seed-Testing Laboratory or Trial Grounds, or a staff of seed specialists to make its service efficient, yet we are as near as your mail box.

"QUALITY SEEDS" is Our Slogan and the Conditions of every Sale are Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back

A Guarantee to Be of Service must be clear and have a well defined meaning and be based on reason and fairness to both parties. We, of course, positively give no guarantee expressly or implied, as to size, certainty or quality of crops. No reasonable person expects this but here is

About Representations. We try not only to be truthful to the letter and the spirit of all our representations, but to even avoid making misleading suggestions. We try to make our seeds good enough to please you before they are shipped, but if we fail in this, **SCHULTZ'S STRINGLESS GUARANTEE** absolutely takes care of all mistakes or differences of opinion.

Shultz's Stringless Guarantee

This Guarantee Means Just What It Says and we fully understand that we must make our seeds good enough to be satisfactory to you or there is no sale.

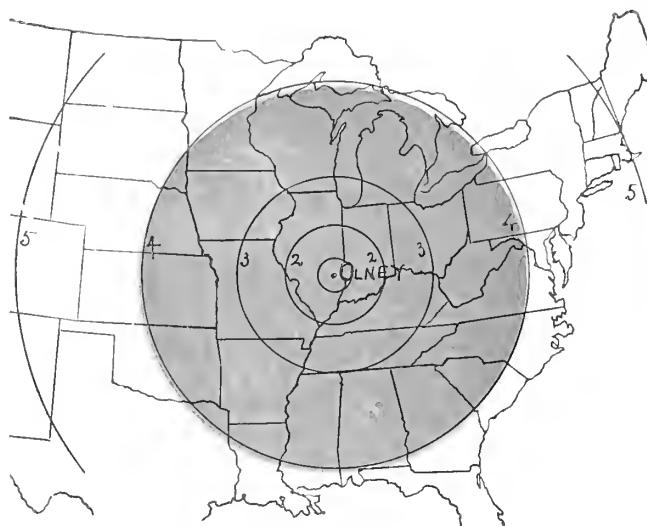
Your Judgment Is Final. Your Word Sufficient.

You Are Made Judge and Jury. The seeds are shipped to you subject to your examination and final acceptance within ten days after arrival at your station. These ten days are allowed for you to make your own germination tests, examination for purity, etc.

Some seedsmen may offer to sell you anything they think you will buy. We will not even sell you any variety of seed until by some test, observation or information, we have reason to believe that it is desirable for our customers. We want your confidence in our ability and reliability as "folks" and as "seedsmen." What is more, we want to deserve it.

Satisfactory Seeds or Money Back. We want to be as liberal and fair as could be reasonably expected. If for any reason the seeds are not entirely satisfactory to you, or you don't "feel just right" about the investment, you may then re-ship the seeds to us (by freight if over 35 lbs.) in original bags, just as you received them. On return of the seeds, we will refund you the purchase price and pay freight both ways without "ifs" or "ands" or questions asked.

All seeds, or claims arising therefrom, are to be paid for in funds current in Olney, Illinois, when delivered F. O. B. our stations, subject only to these conditions, as given here, which puts all the "strings" absolutely in your hands.



NOTE HOW NEAR YOU ARE TO OLNEY

Parcel Post Zone Rates

| Zone | A glance at the map will show the zone you are in, measuring from Olney. The Parcel Post rates are as follows on f. o. b. shipments: | First pound or fraction | Each additional pound or fraction | Weight limit |
|------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Within 50 miles | 4c | 1c | 70 lbs. |
| 2 | Within 50 to 150 miles | 4c | 1c | 70 lbs. |
| 3 | Within 150 to 300 miles | 6c | 2c | 70 lbs. |
| 4 | Within 300 to 600 miles | 7c | 4c | 50 lbs. |
| 5 | Within 600 to 1,000 miles | 8c | 6c | 50 lbs. |
| 6 | Within 1,000 to 1,400 miles | 9c | 8c | 50 lbs. |

Allow one pound extra for packing and sacks, as our seeds are up net which means "full weight."

FILE No.

1922 ORDER SHEET TO

SHULTZ SEED CO. OLNEY ILL.

Date _____

Date Rec'd-----

Gentlemen:
I am enclosing---

For the Following Seeds to Be Send By _____

NAME _____
(Write Clearly)

P. O. _____ County _____

R. F. D.----- Box No.----- State-----

R. F. D. _____ Box No. _____ State _____
If to be sent to another place, different from above, write here:

Put an **X** in space below, to show how goods are to be shipped.

FREIGHT PARCEL POST--Money must be sent for parcel post charge
on FIELD SEEDS.

EXPRESS GARDEN SEEDS are sent post paid.

| ZONE | SACKS | PACKAGES |
|---------|--------|----------|
| POSTAGE | WEIGHT | BOXES |

| MONEY ENCLOSED | AMOUNT |
|------------------------------|--------|
| ills or Silver - - - - - | |
| raft - - - - - | |
| heck - - - - - | |
| O. Money Order - - - - - | |
| xpress Money Order - - - - - | |
| ostage Stamps - - - - - | |
| TOTAL - - - - - | |

| G. S. | F. S. | Miscellaneous |
|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Shipped By | Packed By | Packed By |
| Sent By | Sent By | Sent By |

If any special route state here.

Seed Premiums

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY SO THAT YOU UNDERSTAND THIS OFFER FULLY. When you order seeds in packets and ounces to the amount of one dollar or over you can select other seeds in packets to the amount of 25 cents on each dollar's worth of packets and ounces ordered.

ounces ordered. This does not apply to the larger sized packages, such as quarter-pounds, pounds, pints, quarts, etc., nor does it apply on special collections of seeds, onion sets, plants or bulbs. You can not order a dollar's worth of seeds in packets and ounces and then select a quarter-pound of something priced at 25c, or a pound of peas or beans as a premium; neither can you order a dollar's worth of seeds in quarter-pounds, pints, or quarts, and then select 25 cents' worth of seeds in packets. To be entitled to these premium seeds you must order seeds in packets and ounces to the amount of a dollar or more, and then select the premium seeds in packets only. We shall be glad to have you select the premium seeds that your order may entitle you to under this offer.

When Ordering Write Below

The address of five or more of your farmer neighbors who buy field seeds (or friends elsewhere, giving their initials) that are interested, and we will send them our catalog and send you some extra seeds. No seeds will be sent for a list not accompanied by an order.

| NAMES | POSTOFFICE | R. F. D. No. | STATE |
|-------|------------|--------------|-------|
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The Importance of Good Seeds

Farm Seeds are of greater importance to the grower of crops than anything else he handles. One farmer may grow them for market, but another farmer buys them, so he is both seller and buyer.

Considering the fact that 14,000,000,000 pounds of seeds are annually planted in this country, even a small improvement in quality of seeds planted would result in larger crops, at no additional expense, or in the same production on a smaller acreage.

If you had trouble with your ear, you would hunt up an ear specialist, or if the title to your farm was in doubt you would look up a lawyer. So it is in seeds. The reputable seed firms employ seed analysts, skilled in the work of analyzing seeds as to weed seeds, etc.

The above picture will give you a limited idea of the scope of my work, analyzing each and every lot of seed put out by the Shultz Seed Co., as to its purity and freedom from noxious weeds, and as to whether any lot of seed contains the seed of any other cultivated farm crop. In the analyzing of Clover Seed, for example, a thoroughly mixed sample of the lot is taken, and from this is taken a 10 gram sample, containing 6,000 clover seeds. Each and every perfect clover seed is placed in a pile by itself, the shrunken or immature seed to itself, and the weed seeds and inert matter, etc., to themselves. The weed seeds are then carefully examined to find out whether they contain any Noxious Weed Seeds, not allowed under the different state seed laws. An office record is made of such test, showing the results and the percentages of the good pure seed contained, along with the percentages of weeds etc. I am authorized to never allow a shipment of seed to go out, that is not BETTER than the Seed Laws require. In fact it is our desire to ship only the best seed that can be gotten. There's a wonderful difference in the plumpness of the berry, of its color, etc. Take, for instance, the seed we get from Idaho, the clover berry is nice and big, of a nice purple color. The berry is round, and the skin is smooth. I have had some samples to analyze from southern Indiana, where the berry seems much smaller, many seeds with indentations, showing the seed has not attained its fullest maturity under favorable conditions, and a rust is often on the face of the seed.

And the above is a fair example of the work done in analyzing the different varieties of seeds. There's much information about seeds that farmers pay but little attention to, but which means a great deal in the securing of a good crop.

GERMINATION

The subject of germination is one which different authorities do not absolutely agree upon. I have sent a part of the same sample to different state seed testing laboratories and seldom do they agree exactly. For instance the state of Virginia is the most severe in their requirements for tagging seed for purity and germination, and in the matter of germination they allow a tolerance of 7 per cent in variation from that written on the tag. This is caused by testing successively from the same sample, and finding the tests not agreeing, but all being within a range of 7 per cent.

A vital necessity in the handling of good seeds is their storage in dry buildings, on dry floors, with good ventilation, and not too much light.

Grains from the threshing machine will not germinate anywhere near to what it will after being in dry storage for three months, and the excess moisture is evaporated from the seed grain.

In making my germination tests, I make them with an electric germination chamber, whereby I can control the degrees of heat as necessary. Again the same degree of heat is not used in the germination of all seeds, but those degrees are used which the government authorities have worked out and recommended in the testing of seeds. In the germination of seed corn and cow peas, I sometimes find lots in which every grain will sprout, but where the sprouts are weak. I show on my records the number of strong healthy sprouts, the number of weak, and those showing but a sprout only. It is my instructions and my work to give the customers of Shultz Seed Co. all that is possible in good seeds of good germination.

THE SHULTZ LABEL OF QUALITY

Our label protects us on the purity and germination of the seed you buy from us. There is lots of faith in placing an order for seed. For over half a century we have been stabilizing this faith that our customers have placed in Shultz's Seeds, by using every means of safe guarding the purity, germination and dependability of the seed we send out. Our label is positive information based on the analysis of our tests. It protects you.



Our Cleaning Plant

On the Front and Back Covers of this Catalog appear the actual photographs of our recleaning plant. It's chock full of the finest seed cleaners that money will buy. Besides, I have some machines of my own invention on which I do special recleaning. I have never been satisfied just to do the same work the others fellow does. I am too particular for that. I am always striving to do better work and see that only the best qualities of seed are shipped to our customers.

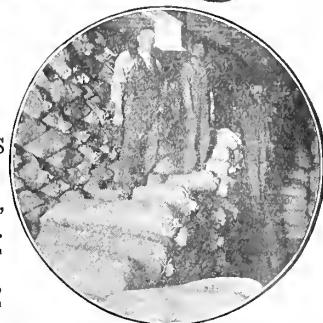
Our Reputation as Seedsmen is behind the "Tip-Top" Brand. We've been 55 years selling seeds to farmers, and as we have over 2,000 acres of farm land ourselves, we know what is necessary for your welfare. It's the crops that count. Seeds of good, strong vitality can only be secured by buyers who are careful in their selection of lots of seed bought from the growers, and carefully watching against the noxious weeds which infest so many farms and which the pure seed laws now prohibit. I wish you could go through our cleaning plant with me, and see one row of seed cleaners after another, all busy cleaning thousands of bags of seeds. We have men in our plant who have been with us for years, and who do only one class of work until they are experts.

Our Stocks Are All Cleaned ready for shipment. We have specialized in Clovers, Cow Peas and Grasses for a lifetime and we furnish some of the largest city houses with as high as 30 cars of a kind sometimes to a single concern. Our seeds must be the best or they would not buy them.

Quick Deliveries. Our stocks are recleaned, and a great many of our seeds are put up in one bushel cotton bags, which are free to you. Every order that comes in is carefully audited to our weekly price list and filled accordingly. Any money overpaid is immediately returned. We handle our business absolutely on a square deal basis and guarantee to give you satisfaction.

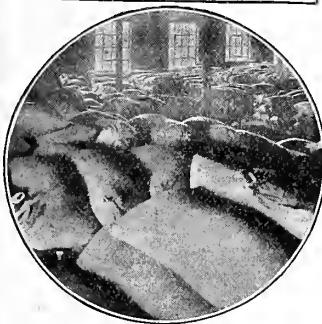


Shultz 1922 Unloading Seed Sale



Our Guarantee

We agree to return all money paid us, and all expense paid shipments, to any customer who is not more than pleased.



tain the quality of his soil. This can only be done by rotation, and that is where we can be of real service to you. Sow plenty of Legumes and Grasses this year. Increase your live stock production. Our seeds have been carefully selected. No one can buy better than we. Hundreds of loads of seeds are delivered to our doors by the growers. We have one of the best cleaning plants in the entire country. Our shipments go in car lots to European countries, with never a complaint. So that we feel that quality considered we can do business as cheap or cheaper

We're Going to Unload Our Mammoth Stocks of Clovers, Timothy, Red Top and other Field Seeds. The pictures on this page are from actual photographs, just taken, from our different warehouses, where we have the seeds stored. THESE MAMMOTH STOCKS WERE ACCUMULATED LAST FALL WHEN MONEY WAS TIGHT—WE HAD THE CASH, AND WERE ABLE TO SELECT THE FINEST LOTS AT OUR OWN PRICE.

Now We're Going to Sell Them at prices to bring your order. Send for samples and weekly price list. The qualities and prices will interest you.

We Specialize in Field Seeds. Any organization that devotes its entire time to one line of business are specialists, and are better informed and better prepared to handle that particular line.

We Have Been 55 Years in Olney, handling Field Seeds. Our business has been built up by careful, and conscientious attention to the orders from our customers. In our buying of seeds and our distribution to our catalogue customers, we always keep in mind your welfare. It is not the one order we want, but we want you to get actual results in MONEY by getting BIG CROPS, of FINE QUALITY.

We Never Had Finer Stocks. I wish you could take a trip through our different warehouses and just look at the beautiful qualities of Clovers and Grasses. All selected for their purity, and carefully cleaned for your use. At present prices no farmer should fail to build up and main-

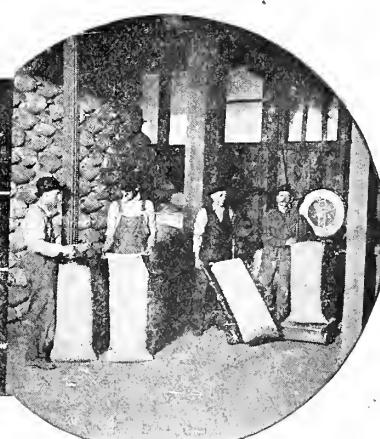
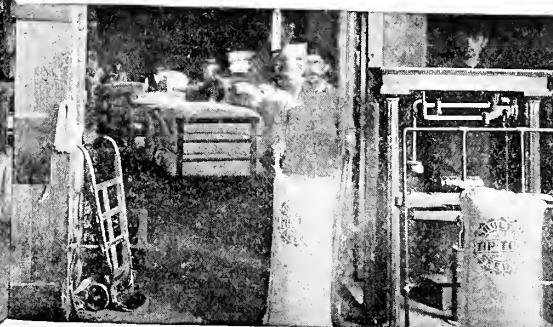
than any one else. Our Price Lists go out weekly, so always get the latest.

We want to thank all our old customers for their past orders, and assure them that every attention will be given the 1922 orders. To our new customers we want to advise we do not attempt to meet prices of seed houses selling lower grades of seeds. Our aim is to sell you only the best at a lower price for equal qualities. All I ask is a chance to prove it. Give us a trial order. Be friendly and write me.

Cordially, ART SHULTZ.

'Tip-Top' Seeds are Guaranteed

to comply with all PURE SEED LAWS—to be of high germination, honest weight and honest value. If at any time within 30 days of receipt of goods, you are not satisfied, for any reason, you may return the goods to us and we will refund the money, and all freight charges you paid. We stand back of every penny's worth of seeds we sell. It must please you or we want it back.





Red Clover

TIP-TOP BRAND

WE DEAL ONLY IN CLEAN, PLUMP SEED
OF HIGH GERMINATING POWER PROVED BY TEST
PACKED IN 1 BUSHEL COTTON BAGS—BAGS FREE

Simon Stadge, down by Claremont, Ill., came into our retail department and said: "I want to plant a field of Red Clover and I want you to put me up the seed and tell me how to raise the best field of clover in my neighborhood."

He got "Tip-Top" Brand, and we sold him enough Clover Inoculation to inoculate his soil. After he cut his crop, he came in with a big smile on his face, and said: "Art, that was the best Clover Seed I ever saw. I cut the field of clover, and it was so thick you couldn't hear the sickle bars a dozen feet away, and the hay cocks were so thick you could just drive comfortably between them. My neighbors who are old Clover raisers thought I was foolish when I used that inoculation, and one of them planted his uncleared clover just as it came from the huller. His clover plants were not as big as mine the stand was not even, and when the hot summer sun hit it, it burned out in places. And as to results, they were not to be compared. I don't figure that my seed or inoculation cost me one penny, as against planting country run seed. I sure am a booster for 'Tip-Top' Brand Clover Seed."

We Could Tell You of hundreds of similar cases. Take the lower photographs of Clover fields. These are Clover fields belonging to Charles Palmer, Noble, Ill., raised from "Tip-Top" Brand Red Clover. His soil was poor but well limed. They said he could not grow Red Clover successfully. Our Clover and Inoculation did the trick for him, as the pictures show.

We Are Large Handlers of medium Red Clover. We can always save you money, because we are large handlers, and buy at the time the crops are ready to market. Red Clover is the Standard Clover on 90 per cent of all the farms in this country. It can be sown in any section, except the arid or semi-arid regions. It is the easiest crop to grow. It usually is sown with small grain

in the spring and makes a fair crop same year. It is better in crop rotation than other clovers. It produces a fine quality of hay, cures quite readily and is high in feeding value. As a pasture crop it has no equal, where one intends to pasture a short time and then put it into other crops. It builds up the land and produces a good crop at the same time. Red Clover and Timothy are usually sown together, and is the ideal mixture for a nice pasture or meadow.



Prices —We are unable to give you a fixed price on clover now. It is constantly changing in price. On this account we prefer to make you special quotations by letter. We handle clover in large quantities and have accumulated our stocks at the bottom of the market.

Our Location in the producing territory and our large cleaning plant, are sufficient reasons why you should give us a trial.

Mammoth Clover—Sapling or Pea Vine Clover. A strong, vigorous grower, producing abundance of foliage. It is grown extensively throughout the Northern Mid-Eastern states. Mammoth Clover is valuable to sow with Timothy because they ripen at the same time. It is without doubt one of the greatest fertilizers known, is hardy, and produces an enormous tonnage. Its quick, hardy growing characteristics make it highly desirable for pasture. This crop is especially suitable for growing on thin land where a large amount of humus is needed.

Japan Clover—Japan Clover is highly esteemed as a constituent of pastures and in some sections grows so luxuriously that splendid crops of hay are cut. It sometimes grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches. Where the stand is thin the plant has a prostrate habit, but when thick, grows upright. Yields often make two tons per acre, and have been known to go three or four tons. It grows on all types of soils and furnishes forage on barren gravelly wastes where no other crop will grow. It stands any amount of grazing, and cattle will fatten on pasture. It is especially valuable grown in combination with Red Top or Bermuda Grass.



Red Clover

TIP-TOP BRAND
CORN AND WHEAT PRICES ARE DOWN
BUILD YOUR LAND WITH CLOVERS
PACKED IN 1 BUSHEL COTTON BAGS—BAGS FREE

This is the year to put in the Clovers. Red Clover is the most important of all the Clovers. It is used as a hay, pasture and soiling crop, and often as a green manure crop to be plowed under, and even where the roots and stubble are plowed under it exerts a wonderful influence on the next crop, because of the nitrogen fixing bacteria on its roots, it is enabled to gather the nitrogen from the air, store it in the soil, in the form of nodules on the roots, which is utilized as plant food for the succeeding crop. A good crop of clover plowed under means a 25 to 50 per cent increase in the crop that follows.

You should send your Clover Order to Us. We are large handlers of Red Clover seed, as a great deal of Red Clover is delivered to our warehouse by the growers and our finely equipped cleaning plant enables us to give you a better quality than you could get from your home dealer.

Why pay middlemen's profits, when you need pay only one, and that to us. Besides we specialize in furnishing seeds to farmers and have a reputation to maintain. We not only save you two or three dollars a bushel, but you get a better quality. When you buy "Tip-Top" Brand, you get the best.

Always Ask For Samples and Prices

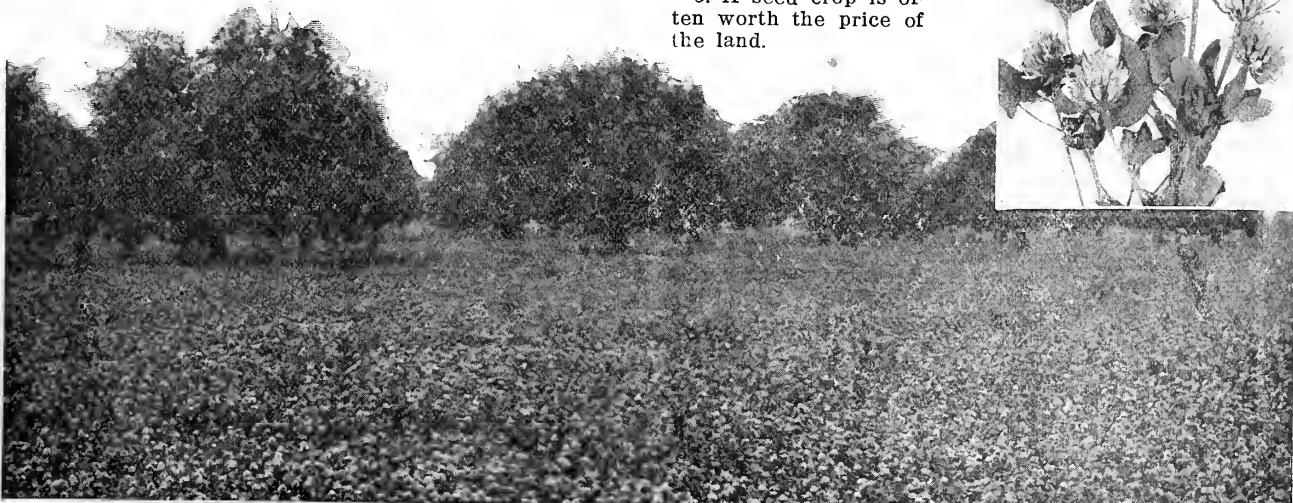
before ordering, as the market fluctuates so widely that we cannot make you a price at this time. We publish a weekly price list throughout the season and will gladly send you our latest price list at any time you inquire.

Our Samples Are Identical of the stock we will ship you. We take great pride in our Clover Seed, and will be glad to have you compare ours with any other offerings you may have.

Our Up-to-date Cleaning Equipment enables us to give you the best quality to be secured for the money.

If You Want Purity, Strong Vitality, hardiness and stooling qualities, come to us.

Our "Tip-Top" Brand is the highest quality of seed. We have cheaper grades but we push only the best to farmers and prefer to sell the cheaper grades to dealers. We can save you money on every purchase. Every lot we send out is guaranteed to please you in every way. Test it any way you care to. If it is not right we will make it right. Send us that order right now and find out the big values we offer you.



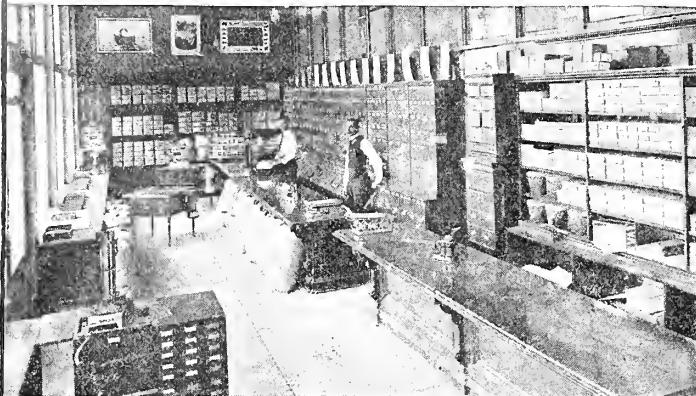
ORDER EARLY

—Right now we have packed in one bushel bags some of the finest qualities of Red Clover we have ever had in the house, nice purple-berried seed. But you know how every one has been doing the last few months. Everybody waiting for the bottom to be reached. All holding off. The bottom has been struck, and when everybody starts to buy, present stocks will fade away like snow for there's going to be more seed put in the ground this year than for many years, and when the demand all comes at once, market prices always climb. Don't delay. You know "The early bird catches the worm" and that old saying is going to be mighty true this coming spring.

Facts About Red Clover:

1. It produces large crops of the very best quality of hay.
2. It works better in the crop rotation than any other legume.
3. It not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but improves the physical condition.
4. It is one of the greatest pasture crops known.
5. A seed crop is often worth the price of the land.





OUR GARDEN SEED DEPT.

Garden Seeds are kept here in bulk, and orders packed as needed. All seeds are kept in metal receptacles, showing the date of going into stock, what grower and germination test.



FILING ROOM

A Glance at Our Organization

When Dad turned over the Seed Business to me, he said "Arthur, I am entrusting to you the most valuable thing any young man can have, and that is the good will and trust of our many customers. Treat them right and you will always do well. Treat them wrongly and you will be the chief sufferer." I have never forgotten. I consider this business, and your orders as a trust, and run the business for you. What is business and money, if it isn't a trust. You accumulate in your life, leave a big farm, and the heir may dissipate it in one-fourth the time it took to accumulate it. It has taken years for me to get our recleaning plant and business to its high point of efficiency, but it's there. The photographs tell the truth, and I want to tell you I am proud of it, but above all my greatest asset is the trust of my many farmer friends.

ART. SHULTZ.



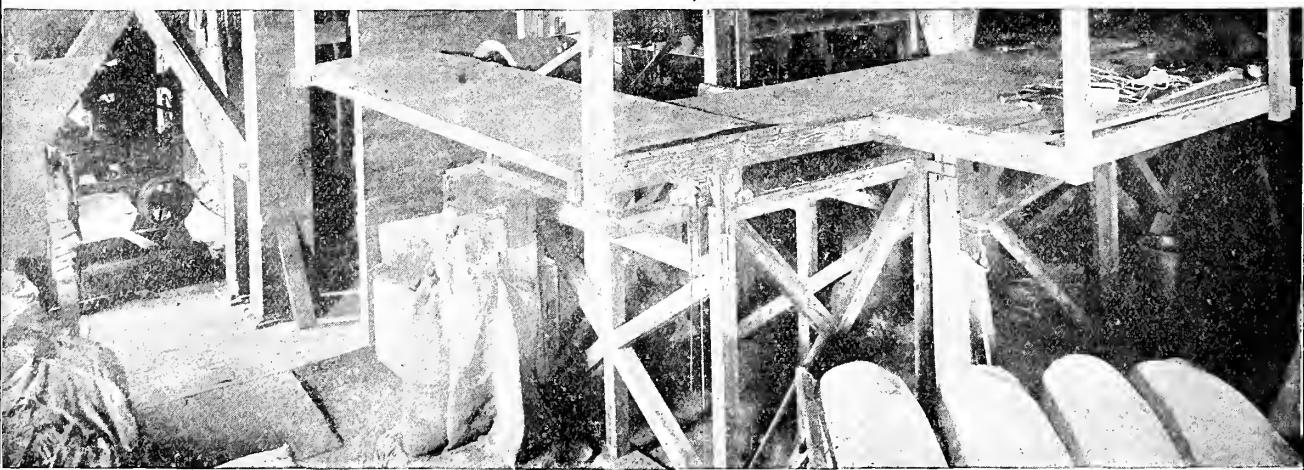
SEED CORN



MAIL ORDER STORE

LOADING TIP-TOP

Your orders are always promptly loaded, rain or shine and every precaution taken to see that it starts on its journey in best of condition.



RECLEANING TIP-TOP SEED



MAILING ROOM

This is where your inquiry is answered. In the case above are actual samples of seed ready to ship you and you receive identical samples of the seed we expect to ship.



TESTING ROOM AND LABORATORY

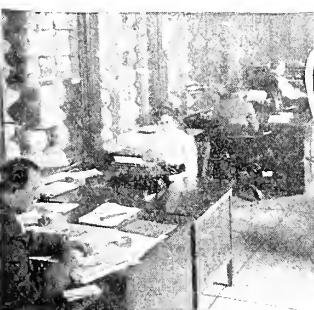
In the case above, samples are filed by the warehouse when the seed is ready to ship. It is here, after the analysis is made, where we find whether any lot contains noxious seeds of any kind. If any is found it is not allowed to be shipped to a farmer, but is sold on the open market.

Thousands Of Farmers Buy From Me

I have thousands of ORDERS every year from my farmer friends. I understand their needs. I worked on a farm myself when I was a boy. Went to school in town, walked a mile and a half every morning and evening to feed 50 head of steers. Gee, but it was cold sometimes, but it was the making of me. I used to envy the boy who could play after school while I had to get busy, but I know better now.

Many times us kids had to pack Dad's dinner out in the country, and carry the "water jug" to the hands during wheat harvest. Those were real days, boys, to look back at. Now it's real work every day, but I enjoy seeing that your orders get out right to you, because it's kinda like "carrying the water jug", you know, after all its all service.

Cordially yours,
ART. SHULTZ.



A PART OF OUR OFFICE

Every order is carefully handled here and checked for accuracy, price, and quality wanted by customer. If any mistake is found we immediately advise you.

SHIPPING ROOM

Where your order is prepared for shipment, and where every order is doubly checked for weight and quality.



LOADING TIP-TOP SEEDS FOR EUROPEAN SHIPMENT



The Crop That Pays

REASONS FOR GROWING ALSYKE

- 1—It is a legume and will enrich your soil.
- 2—It will grow on wet land where no other legume will grow.
- 3—It thrives on land that is acid.
- 4—It is a perennial and when once you get a stand it will endure for years.
- 5—It is rich in feeding value.
- 6—It will greatly increase the yield and feeding value when grown with other grasses.
- 7—It takes less seed to sow an acre than of any other Clover.



Alsyke

TIP-TOP BRAND

USE IT WHERE CLOVER WILL NOT GROW WELL HERE IS A SOIL RENOVATOR FOR SOGGY LANDS

This is the Clover you have to fall back on when your land is sour and full of acid. It thrives well on this kind of land. When your land won't grow Red Clover, try Alsyke, instead of putting two to four tons of Limestone on that field at the present high prices, taking up your valuable time to haul it. Just forget about it and sow a mixture of Alsyke and Redtop. They will surprise you. You will get marvelous results. I have in mind one of our local farmers who had a second bottom field which was waterlogged and he had failed with Red Clover time and again. At our advice he sowed Alsyke and Redtop. Both thrive on sour soils. He planted part of the field in Alsyke by itself. Where the Alsyke was planted it grew rank and fell down and when he cut it, he only got about half, and the plants that lay on the ground were moldy.

But the Mixture of Redtop and Alsyke when cut was a dandy.

The Redtop held the Alsyke plants up into the air away from the ground and boys, you can believe it or not, but the ground looked like it had been sheared. The mower cut it clean. Part of the hay was threshed. There is no trouble in separating the seed as Redtop is light and Alsyke heavy. The Alsyke Seed had a nice green color not like the red burned looking Alsyke Seed you get off Alsyke which has lain on the ground. Believe me, it is the ideal mixture for sour, moist soils.

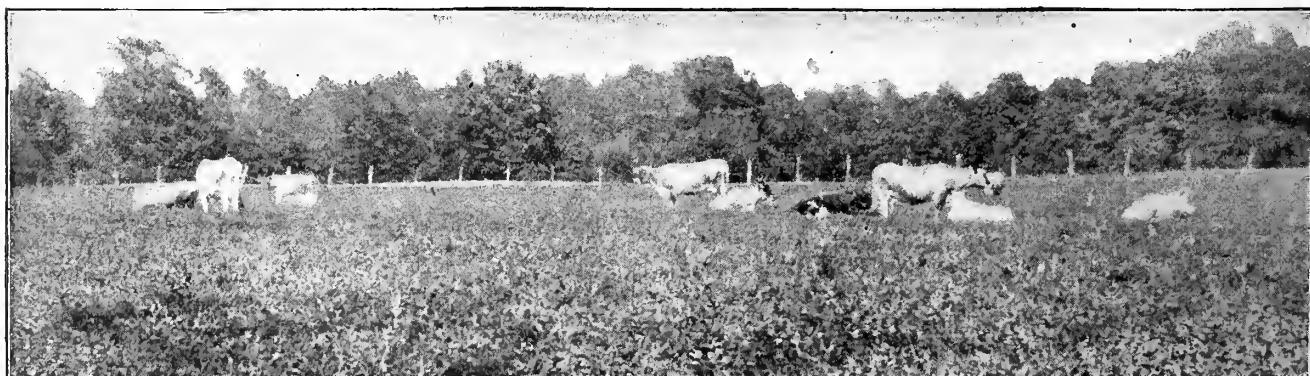
Alsyke seems to have a wonderfully recuperating power. It will stand an overflow without material damage. It grows over a wide range of territory. It is fine for mixtures in permanent pastures or meadows. It does not harm or water kill like some clovers. It has a great demand for mixtures. Timothy and Alsyke is a great mixture for ordinary sweet soils. It produces a great crop of fine hay, and makes mighty fine pasture. It forms a thick bottom increasing the yield, but the Alsyke being a legume increases the feeding value of the crop as well as builds up the soil.

Alsyke Has a Rich Feeding Value—Alsyke produces the very finest quality of Hay pasture that is rich in feeding value, especially in Protein. From every source we hear nothing but words of praise for this wonderful crop and reports of heavy yields. Alsyke is preferable to all Clovers for mixing with Timothy.

Value of Alsyke Just Being Realized—Only within the last few years have farmers realized the value of Alsyke. Hundreds of farmers are now getting good crops of hay from their acid fields where before were only crops of weeds. Teamsters and other feeders now realize the value of Alsyke and Timothy mixed and this hay commands a high market value.

Alsyke Valuable for Seed Crop—Alsyke is a valuable crop to grow seed on. This particular year it brought to growers \$3.00 to \$4.00 higher per bushel than either Red or Mammoth. It seeds heavily and is not susceptible to weather conditions like Clovers. We know of no easier way to make money than growing this crop for seed.

We Can Save You Money on Alsyke—We are in position at all times to save you money on Alsyke. Handling large quantities of this seed as we do enables us to make you a big saving. We are in close touch with the growing sections. Always send to us for samples and latest quotations.



Alfalfa

TIP-TOP BRAND

SEND FOR OUR BOOK ON ALFALFA GROWING GROW THE MOST LUXURIANT OF ALL CROPS

Alfalfa Greatest Forage Plant Known—We have a 66-page book we send to every customer covering the growing of the crop, its preparation, Seed and Seeding and, in fact, everything necessary to know about the growing of this valuable crop.

Growing Alfalfa is dependent on the grower himself. It's an easy crop to grow if proper precautions are taken, but it's absolutely necessary to buy fresh new crop seed of the very best quality. It is necessary to have a good seed bed. It is necessary to inoculate the seed. It cannot be sown on sour or acid soil without liming. An Alfalfa stand can only be secured by careful attention to above. Any of the above reasons will keep you from success.

Alfalfa Can Be Readily Grown on nearly any farm in this section if you will carefully follow the instructions in our "Alfalfa" Book. Alfalfa is worth double to you over any other crop you have grown. Because some neighbor has failed is no reason you cannot succeed. Follow the rules and success is yours.

Our "Tip-Top" Brand the Best—"Tip-Top" Brand seed is produced under proper climatic conditions necessary to the production of good high class seed. Remember when ordering that we handle the very best qualities which can be grown. We do not handle irrigated or imported Clovers, we handle the Kansas grown and seed from the Dakotas, Montana and Nebraska.

Our Prices are the most reasonable that can be secured, based on quality that we give you.

Farmers are Beginning to appreciate the wonderful possibilities of this crop, as indicated in the greater use of the seed. Our sales of re-cleaned Alfalfa seed has doubled in the last three years. Be alive, put Alfalfa into one of those fields. Beat your neighbor, by growing twice as much hay per acre than he does. A small Alfalfa field is a little gold mine right there on your own farm. Why plod along in the same old rut year after year. The returns of an acre of Alfalfa will exceed that of any other crop. Hardy Northern grown varieties will not winterkill. In the Dakotas where it gets bitterly cold, is grown some of the finest Alfalfa, and farmers in states like Illinois will say "I can't grow Alfalfa on my farm, it freezes in the winter."

Alfalfa Can Be Grown Anywhere if you get hardy Northern grown seed. We are large handlers of Hardy Strains of Alfalfa. We are especially well supplied with hardy Northern grown seeds. We have made a careful study of the requirements in your section and feel that we can take care of your order better than others. We have Kansas grown seed, and fine lots from Dakota and Montana. We have the following varieties to offer you.

Common Alfalfa—This variety of Alfalfa is grown on most of the farms in this country. Most of our supplies of this seed come from the Northwest and has been grown there, that makes it desirable for the Northern or Eastern states. This seed will give you the best of results and we urge you to place your order early for some of it. Crop is not large of the desirable qualities and we suggest that you send to us for samples and prices whenever you are in the market. See other varieties above.



Buy Your Seed Now.

Kansas—Western grown.

Western Grown—Seed from the Dakotas and Minnesota.

Liscom—Belongs to same species as Grimm. There is no hardier strain.

Grimm—This strain withstands the hardest winters. It makes heavy growth. It is of strong vitality.

All of the above varieties are now in stock for prompt shipment to our customers.

Always write for samples and our latest price list.



Hubam Sweet Clover

THE PLANT THAT PRODUCES NECESSARY FERTILIZATION OF THE SOIL IN ONE YEAR WHAT IT HAS ALWAYS TAKEN TWO YEARS BEFORE

Mr. Renter, or Farm Owner: This means real hard cash to you. This plant grows 4 to 7 feet high in four months, makes the same growth as the biennial does in 15 months, and gives you the same value in fertilizing value.

There's No Doubt About It. Its the greatest agricultural discovery in 50 years. You're going to think twice before you use that high priced land two years for sweet clover to be turned under, when Hubam will turn the trick in one year. Then there's the price of the seed. Last year the seed sold for \$200 per bushel. This year for \$75.00, and next for, say, perhaps \$50.00 per bushel as against the white biennial at \$8.00 per bushel. Some difference.

It's a real boon to the farmer. You can use it for hay or pasture as well as a green manure crop. Pasture it in 30 days. Cut it for hay in 90 days. It blooms in 80 days.

As a honey plant, it cannot be equalled. The difference between Biennial Sweet Clover and Hubam, is that at the end of the first season the biennial plant has a tap root like a parsnip. At the top of this root, about an inch below the surface of the ground, there is a crown with 5 to 50 buds which burst forth early in the next spring.

The roots of Hubam Sweet Clover are entirely different at the end of the first season. Although large and vigorous, there are no crowns to start life anew the next spring. It has made the same development in one year

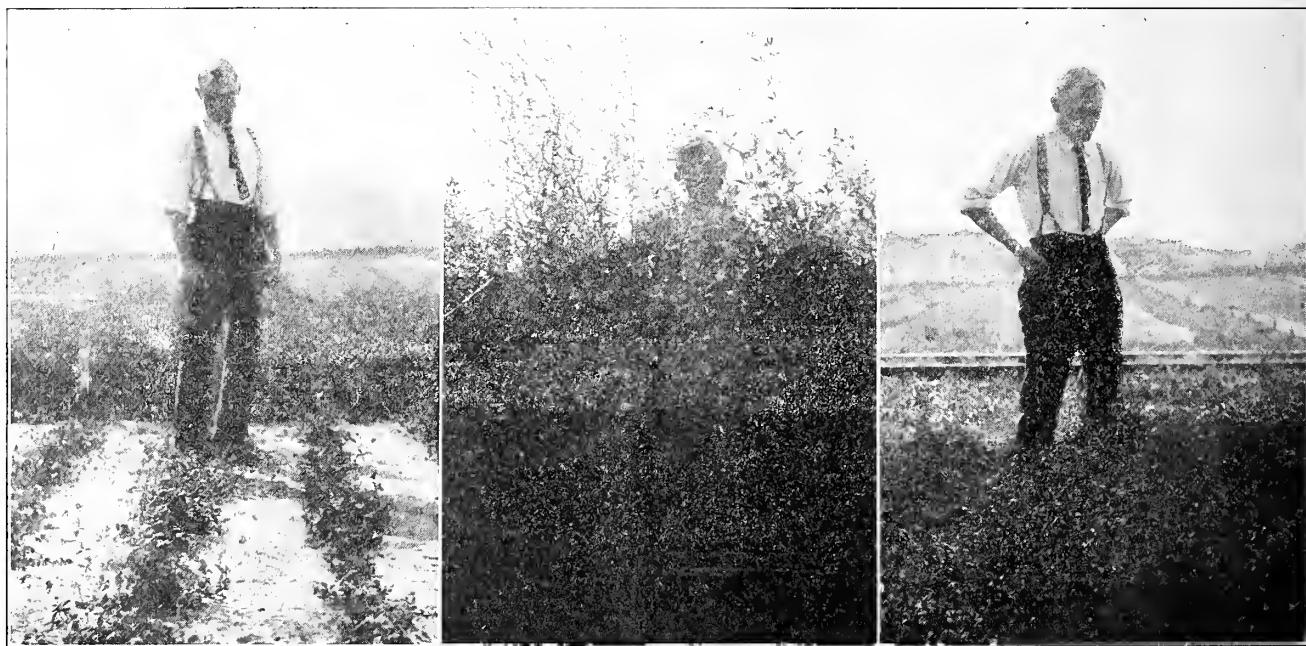
as the biennial does in two. Quick growth is its main characteristic.

Some authorities expect this crop to replace all of the common clovers as soon as sufficient seed is produced in this country. Others have claims equally as strong. However, as all clovers of any importance require two years to mature and set the seed, the annual has a year's advantage in any rotation, so that you can grow your chief money crop one year, and Hubam the next. This makes an enormous saving. As example—Iowa has about 200,000 farmers. Think of the great increase of corn production in the year thus saved. Although the use of green manure has found favor on high priced land when times were good, one is going to think twice before he turns over his high priced land for a year to a crop to be plowed under, when he can use Hubam, after he has taken off his own crop, and get this green manure the same year.

Hubam is a great manure crop, and will build up more farms than all other clovers put together. It furnishes good green pasture for cattle and horses, and makes a good hay crop. When it comes to a bee pasture, it cannot be beaten.

Grow this wonderful crop this year. One lb., \$1.50, postpaid; 5 lbs., \$1.35 per lb., postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.25 per lb., express; 100 lb. lots at \$1.20 per lb., by freight.

Something New—Hubam Sweet Clover Two Years Work Cut Down to One



Medium Red Clover—Hubam Clover—and Biennial White Sweet Clover

Four rows of each clover were seeded side by side on the same day and under exactly the same conditions in the spring of 1920, and photographed on the same day, with the camera the same height and distance from the center of the plots in the fall of 1920 at Ames, Iowa.

The rapid growth of the new Hubam clover as compared with the common clovers is apparent. Its greatest growth will probably be as a green manure, but its value for hay and pasture and for honey production will also be great.

60-PAGE BOOK
WITH EVERY
ORDER

Sweet Clover

Our Sweet Clover
Book Tells Every-
thing Necessary.

THE GREAT SOIL RENOVATOR FOR WASTE LAND AND RUN-DOWN FARMS

No Other Crop has gained such favor as a cultivated crop so rapidly as has Sweet Clover. It has become one of our most valuable hay and pasture crops, but its value for improvement of the soil is without an equal. Sweet Clover makes a strong, vigorous growth and is the most hardy plant of the Clover family. It will make a crop on land where nothing else will grow.

White Blossom Biennial Variety—This is the most popular variety. It meets a long felt want for a legume that will thrive on poor soil, under adverse conditions. It produces enormous quantities of succulent pasture. Cattle and sheep do not bloat on it. Because it can be pastured in the more humid regions whether wet or dry, makes it more desirable for pasturing than Alfalfa.

The Seed Crop of White Blossom variety makes it a very profitable crop, for it not only sells at a good price but yields extremely well. 4 to 8 bushels being not at all uncommon.

It is Necessary to be careful in buying seed of this variety, because unscrupulous seedsmen sometimes mix the cheaper annual Sweet Clover with it. It is also necessary to get good seed free from noxious weeds.

Sow Scarified Seed—To get a stand of Sweet Clover it is necessary to sow scarified Sweet Clover. Experiments have shown that 40 to 80 per cent are hard seeds that will not germinate because the seed coat is so hard that moisture will not penetrate it.

When This Seed goes through the scarified machine, it cuts that hard coat of the seed in such a way that moisture will penetrate to the embryo of the seed.

10 Pounds of Scarified Seed gives a perfect stand. When you consider that 20 to 30 pounds are generally recommended, you can easily estimate the saving.



60-PAGE BOOK ON SWEET CLOVER

The kind of soil necessary.
The seeding and cultivation.

How to save the hay.

Everything necessary to know about this wonderful plant is contained in this book.

One Free with every order.

A FEW FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE KING OF LEGUMES

1. Sweet Clover will produce a greater cash income per acre than any other crop.
2. It is the greatest soil builder known, not only because of its ability to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the nodules on its roots, but because of the large amount of humus added to the soil from the decay of the roots.
3. Sweet Clover will grow in soils too low in humus content for any other legumes.
4. The large roots of Sweet Clover facilitate drainage and do much to break up and improve the texture of the soil lying below the reach of the plow; as the roots rapidly decay, the effect is immediate.
5. It cannot be equalled for pasture. It will not only stand more close pasturing but it does not bloat sheep and cattle as do the other Clovers and Alfalfa.
6. It will give a better and greater hay crop on the majority of farms than any other crop you can raise.
7. It is much easier to secure a stand of Sweet Clover than of Alfalfa.
8. It is the most valuable green manure crop that you can grow.
9. The roots decay very rapidly after being plowed up and add a large amount of plant food to the soil.
10. Sweet Clover has more uses than probably any other Clover grown.
11. As a food for bees it has no equal. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States.
12. It is gradually becoming recognized as the great American legume and is gaining recognition in all parts of the country.
13. Sweet Clover is especially valuable to the dairy man either for hay, pasture, or as an ensilage crop.
14. There is no greater crop that can be grown for hogs or young pigs.
15. It will thrive on one-half the rainfall necessary for other legumes.
16. Sweet Clover is useful not only for reclaiming run-down farms, but for new and undeveloped lands.

SWEET CLOVER AS A HAY CROP

Sweet Clover is rapidly coming into favor as a feed for all classes of livestock, and is especially desirable for growing under conditions where other kinds of hay cannot be grown. Sweet Clover will grow on almost any soil and under the most adverse conditions, for it resists drought better than any of the other legumes.

SWEET CLOVER AS A PASTURE CROP

Sweet Clover makes excellent pasture for horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and produces the first green bite in the spring and thrives well during the mid-summer drought, enabling one to keep a larger number of animals on a more limited acreage than with any other pasture crop.

There is very little danger of bloating when stock are being pastured upon Sweet Clover, and this fact makes it very desirable as a pasture crop, in fact, much better than Alfalfa.





ALSYKE AND TIMOTHY A WONDERFUL FEED

An ideal mixture for meadows and pastures. In all of our mixtures you will note I am absolutely fair with you as to the percentage of each you get. I do not attempt to befuddle you as to there being a larger percentage of Clovers than Timothy used. I state plainly in my price list the percentage used and the price. I do not use inferior seeds in our mixtures but give you what you should have at a fair value.

ADVANTAGES OF SOWING CLOVER, ALSYKE AND TIMOTHY MIXED:

It makes an excellent quality of Hay, and is without question the most palatable and nutritious hay which can be grown. This mixture is a great soil builder and will make a larger crop of hay than either sowed alone.

Red Clover and Timothy Mixed

This mixture produces a better quality of hay where sown together and the hay is much easier to handle when they are sowed in combination. Clover Hay is hard to cure alone, but when with Timothy cures more readily and goes into the barn in better condition. Many of my farmer friends grow this mixture around Olney and like it. Send for samples and prices.

Alsyke and Timothy Mixed

Alsyke and Timothy Mixed—Both Alsyke and Timothy being perennials are especially suited to grow together. Both are partial to moist low lands, ripen the same time, and produce the greatest Hay and Pasture Crop Known. Timothy and Alsyke are especially adapted for growing together. Alsyke being a legume supplies nitrogen to the soil, thereby promoting the growth of the Timothy and building the soil at the same time. The Timothy supports the Alsyke enabling it to make its best and most rapid growth, acts as a protection in winter and keeps it from winter killing. This mixture is one of the greatest crops for reclaiming wet lands which have been recently drained. Recently drained lands are usually sour, containing more or less acid or alkali, making it impossible to plant grain crops. This Alsyke and Timothy Mixture is ideal for this kind of land, and produces greater returns than any other crop. Another important fact is that both Alsyke and Timothy are perennials. You don't have to sow every year. But when once put in you have a permanent meadow until you want to break it up. Don't overlook this fact when ordering seed for pasture for it is not always convenient to break up a meadow or pasture every two years as is necessary with some of the clovers.

Timothy and Alsyke thrive anywhere in the clover belt, as it can be grown anywhere.

Alsyke and Timothy a Wonderful Feed—Alsyke and Timothy is fast being recognized as a highly desirable hay, by teamsters and horsemen all over the country. It sells at a premium in many markets on account of its high feeding value.

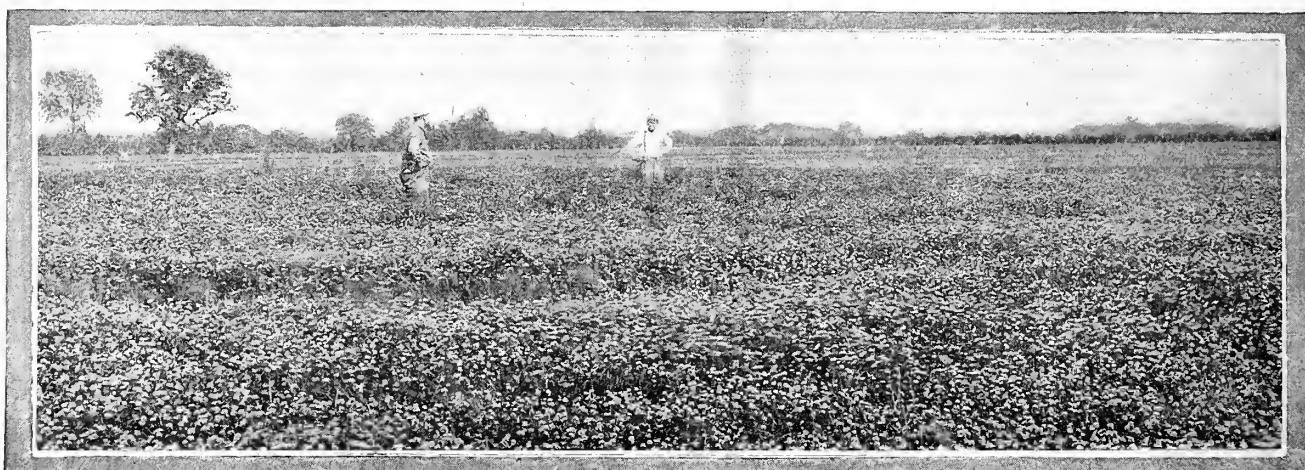
These two Great Crops being sown in mixture, can be had at very reasonable prices. We put our mixtures up in several ways. First, by mixing the two by percentage from the best qualities of each as wanted by the customer. Second, we buy the seed already mixed as threshed out from the mixed hay. This seed while giving good results and being very much cheaper in price is not recommended by us, as against the seed mixed by percentage.

There is absolutely no question in my mind but that money is well spent to buy the two seeds pure and mix them. They give better crops and you know absolutely what you are getting. I guarantee the percentage of our mixtures.

Try this great pasture mixture and be convinced of its merits.

Alsyke and Redtop Mixed — I want to call your attention to one of the finest mixtures for sour, acid soils where Timothy does not do well. Plant this mixture in your second bottoms, and note the difference in your Hay. The Redtop being a plant that stands much punishment keeps the Alsyke plant off the ground and at cutting time every spear of the mixed hay can be saved, for the ground looks like it has been shaved after the mower goes over it. This mixture makes a succulent Hay and horses and cattle do well upon it.

See Price List.



Soy Beans

OF TESTED QUALITY

I Consider Soy Beans the Greatest Crop you can grow. Soy Beans are no experiment. They grow in all parts of the country. Their high feeding value, and usefulness as soil improvers makes them exceedingly valuable additions to your list of field crops. No crop has increased in popularity in recent years more than Soy Beans and is one of the most profitable crops throughout the corn belt.

Generally Speaking, Soy Beans require the same temperature as Corn. They are wonderful soil improvers, being legumes they take the nitrogen from the air and store it on the roots in the form of nodules, thereby improving the soil in which they are grown.

Soy Beans are Often Used as a Soiling Crop, pasture crop, Hay crop or seed crop. As a soiling crop for cows, no crop surpasses them for high yield of milk. Hogs turned into Soy Beans as the beans are forming make a wonderful growth.

Soy Beans will produce under favorable conditions about twelve tons fresh fodder per acre. In making seed crop they produce 25 to 40 bushels of Seed which makes a very profitable return when sold to seedsmen.

If Seed is Grown for Feed it is equal to oil-meal in feeding value, and butter made from milk cows fed on Soy Bean meal, is claimed to have exceedingly fine texture and flavor.

Soy Beans are Extensively Grown with Cow Peas. They hold the Cow Pea vines off the ground and greatly facilitate the harvesting and curing of the crop.

A FEW FACTS ON SOY BEANS

1. They make one of the best protein forage feeds for cattle.
2. They build up the soil like clover and nothing beats them for a green manure crop.
3. They are not particular as to the kind of soil. They make a satisfactory growth on poor soils if inoculated.
4. Soy Beans will grow on an acid soil that will not produce clover.
5. They can be grown as far North as corn, as far south as cotton.
6. They may be planted over a period of from early spring until midsummer.
7. They will resist drought as well as any crop we know of.
8. They are the most satisfactory crop to use in a short rotation. They may be used as a whole season crop as with corn, or they may be used as a part season crop following small grain.
9. Soy Beans should be sown at the rate of from 20 to 30 pounds to the acre when drilled and 60 to 75 pounds to the acre broadcasted.
10. They may be cut for hay any time after the pods begin to form.
11. Soy Bean hay contains more digestible nutriment and more carbohydrates than any other hay.
12. They will make from two to five tons of silage per acre.
13. Use one ton of Soy Beans to two tons of corn and it will produce the finest silage you have ever fed.
14. Soy Beans are equal, pound for pound, to oil meal in feeding value.
15. Soy Beans are especially desirable for feeding dairy cows, and a better grade of butter can be made when feeding Soy Beans than from any other feed.



VARIETIES

MAMMOTH YELLOW
MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW
ITO SAN
EARLY BROWN
HOLLY BROOK
BLACK EBONY

CULTURAL BOOK

With every order. Gives information how to plant, prepare the ground, cultivate, save the crop and all necessary information.

INOCULATION

Soy Beans Inoculation should always be used. In moist soils there is no bacteria to start the nodules on the roots. Our "Nodule-Bacter" accomplishes this result. I guarantee results. If after using this Inoculation, you find no nodules on the growing plants, I guarantee to return your money.

See Price List.





TIMOTHY

TIP-TOP BRAND

BUY TIMOTHY SEED WHERE THE BEST IS PRODUCED—BUY DIRECT FROM GROWERS THROUGH US

Seeding. Timothy may be sown in the fall or spring. Fall seeding is extensively practiced and the general custom is to sow Timothy on the stubble in the fall and follow with a good harrowing, or else sow it with a crop of fall wheat. The advantages of fall sown Timothy on the stubble are: Timothy does not have to contend with the weeds or the nurse crop, and it makes a much heavier growth than Timothy sown with a grain crop the next spring, and produces a good hay crop and some fall pasture the following year. The seed should be sown quite early in the fall in order that the plants may get a good start before frost. Clover is generally added in the spring when the ground is frozen and honey-combed with cracks.

Soil. Timothy grows best on moist loams and clays rich in humus. The soil should be finely pulverized as the seed, which is very small, should not be covered too deeply.

Timothy, Our Specialty — Illinois and Iowa produce the bulk of the Timothy raised in this country. We are situated in a large grass growing section producing much Timothy, which makes it possible for us to offer you seed at a price that is reasonable, and often below what other responsible firms are offering it at. When growers are situated within hauling distance of the seed house and deliver to our door you know we can offer you extraordinary values in Timothy Seed.

Hardy Northern Grown Seed from Timothy Headquarters. We have specialized in Timothy for years, and are today one of the largest handlers of this commodity. Our "Tip-Top" Brand has a wonderful reputation all over this section and Europe, where we export large quantities. We are advantageously situated in one of America's greatest Timothy sections and have buying connections that enable us to buy the choicest and finest seed. We clean, grade and test our Timothy by superior methods, made possible by years of study and experience and specially built cleaning machinery.



As a Result, for quality
"Tip-Top" Timothy stands su-

preme, unrivaled for purity and germination. Our Timothy is noted for its even high quality, testing 99½ per cent in purity. Seedsmen from all over the world come to this section for the choicest seed. Buying as we do in enormous quantities, and cleaning in car lots only gives us a decided advantage over smaller firms.

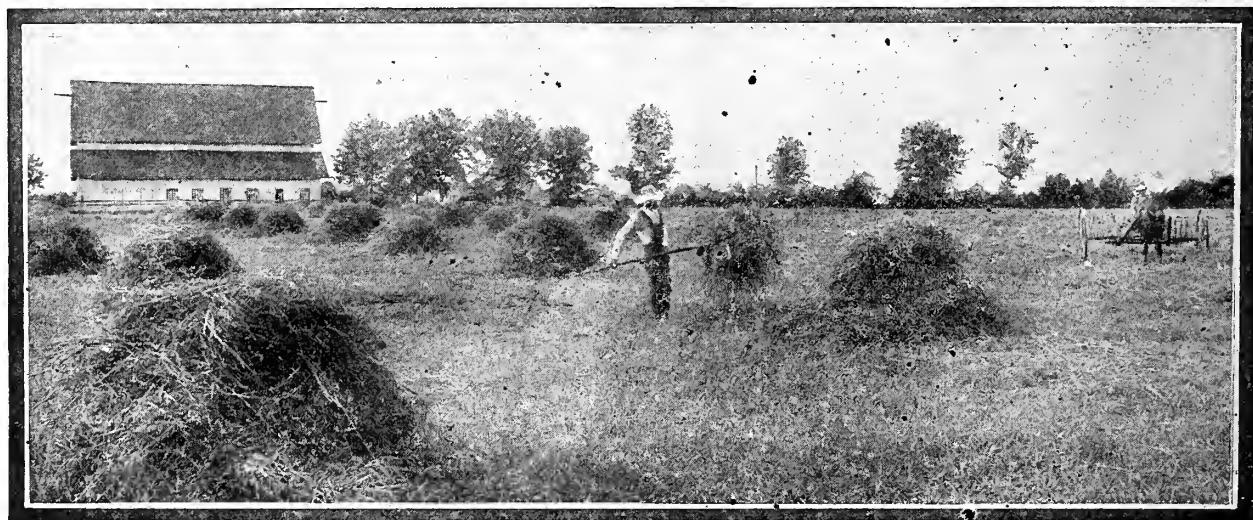
We Have Specialized in Timothy to such an extent that we have our plant especially equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery for handling and cleaning Timothy. All this shows you why we are able to offer the highest quality at the lowest price.

Be Sure You See Our Seed. Write for samples. We furnish the highest quality to our customers. Taking into consideration the small amount necessary to sow an acre, it does not pay to buy the lower grades of seeds. The saving you make on lower grades is but a small item, and the difference in results are large. We put in every effort to accumulate during the marketing season, large stocks of seed, such as will meet the requirements of our "Tip-Top" Brand.

We Give Real Value. There is a wide range of value in the seeds put out by different dealers. One dealer may put in small berried Timothy of low germination which will not affect the purity test, but will mean a big loss in getting a good crop. It is hard for a farmer to determine values.

Our Seed All New Crop. Being located as we are in the growing district makes it possible for us to know the origin of the greater part of our seeds. Every pound of Timothy we now offer you is of new crop seed and when one considers the fact that Timothy loses vitality very quickly, he should be certain that he knows that the seed he sows is of the new crop.

We Want Our Customers to carefully analyze our Timothy, send samples to be tested and know what you are getting. The best seed is the cheapest. It don't pay to swap around in the neighborhood. You pay dearly for low grade seeds of any kind.





TIMOTHY

TIP-TOP BRAND

SHULTZ'S TESTED SEEDS MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF ALL STATE PURE SEED LAWS

Harvesting. Timothy has the highest feeding value when it is cut right after the "full bloom" stage. At this time the seed is in the dough. If it is to be used for home consumption it should be cut at this time, but if it is to be sold to the city trade it should be allowed to ripen a little more. Timothy hay cures quickly and should not remain in the swath more than a day in good haying weather.

In many sections Timothy is cut for seed, which is most generally quite a profitable manner of handling the crop, for although Timothy seed is not usually very high in price, it is a heavy yielder, and can be harvested without much expense.

You Should Sow Timothy as free of weeds as possible to get it. Our Timothy buyers have been at it for years. They travel through the producing country. When we load seed at an outside station we identify every bag with a tag. If we buy three lots of seed from Bill Jones an invoice is made out for the cars and under Bill Jones' name will appear three lots identified by a number and this corresponding number is on a tag on each bag of that lot. When it comes to the plant every individual lot is sampled and brought to the laboratory for test of each particular lot. If we find certain weeds which we know we cannot get out, we keep the lot in a separate place, only allowing those lots to go to the cleaners that we know will make good seed. This individual selection of growers lots is the foundation in getting the good thick stands we all want to have in our fields.

Why Buy Old Seed that has been sold around the country from dealer to dealer, without any record being kept of the year in which it was grown. Get it direct from Timothy headquarters where it comes from the highest producing fields, and is then recleaned and tested in the most up-to-date plant in the country, looked after by experts who are proud of the quality turned out to their trade.

Drop Us a Line and Get Our Samples. All our seeds are backed by our absolute guarantee. Our seeds are real value. Don't delay. The market is low now. Bound to be higher. Then is the biggest demand for seed this spring. Now is the time to buy to advantage. Order early and get the cream of the stock.

Great Value for Feeding. Timothy Hay is very palatable, easily cured, and can be preserved for a long time. Timothy always sells at a premium on the market as it is very nourishing, being a great horse feed, as well as for cattle. The time of cutting is very important, being best to cut while still in the milk. When mixed with Clovers it produces one of the best roughages for livestock. As it is eaten readily, is palatable, rich, free from dust and easily digested. On an average soil it is commonly mixed with Mammoth, Alsike or Medium Red, but on clay soils is best mixed with Alsike. For pasturing it is best mixed with Red Top or other Grasses, as close pasturing is injurious to it. Does best on prairie soil.

Easy to Raise—Cheapest for Hay. Timothy takes less labor than other hay. With the high cost of labor, Timothy can be grown to great advantage in place of grain crops. We think that a

great acreage of Timothy will be put in this spring. Farm labor is not only high, but scarce and now is the time to turn your fields to grasses. Timothy Hay is made easier than any other hay, and there is less risk and waste in handling, cures quick and easily, and can be put in the mow with but little delay. It is best cut in Early July on account of the hot dry days for curing, and there is but little rainfall then.

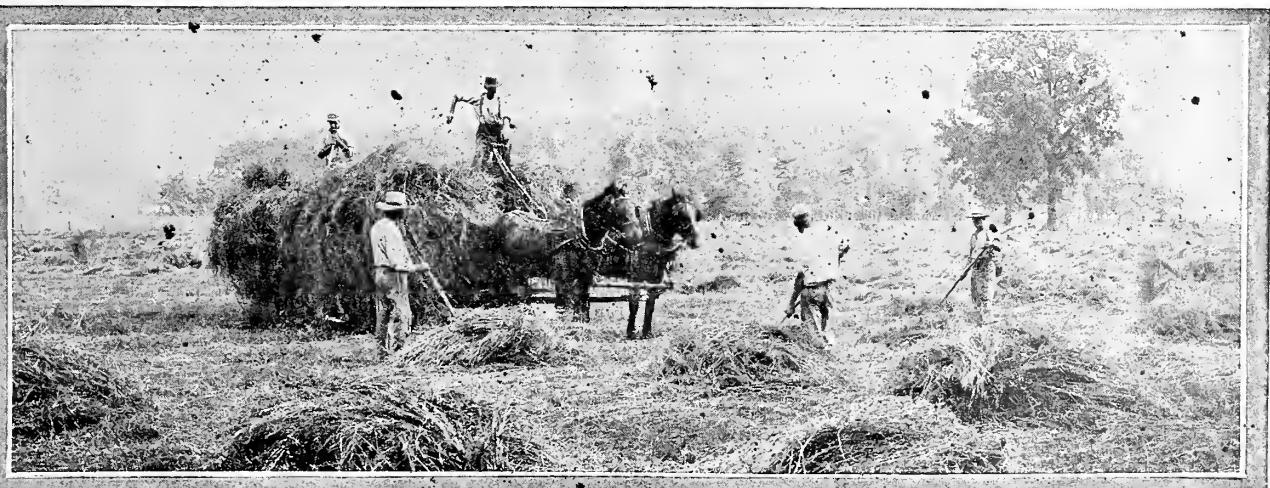
Timothy is the Greatest of All Grasses. As a hay crop it has long been the standard, being adapted to a wider range of conditions, over a wider territory than any of the cultivated grasses. Timothy is best adapted to the Central West and Eastern States. Quite a bit of Timothy is grown in the mountain valleys of Idaho.

No other grass will stand the extremes of climatic conditions or compare in average yields or feeding value. It is a short lived perennial, heavy for its bulk and produces the very best quality of hay. It stools out and forms compact stools of broad leaves which gives the hay its quality.

The Time of Cutting is not so exact as with other hay, although there is a definite time to cut to retain the protein value, and color to the hay. It can be stored to better advantage than other hay and where stored in a closed barn, the rich green color is retained.

When the Hay is Cut right after the seed is formed, cattle eat it more readily than when cut at earlier or later periods. There is not a great deal of difference in the food nutrients as the nitrogen in the plants decreases as it gets riper. In a favorable season the best time to cut is in the dough stage, right after the seed forms.

When You Can put in Timothy Hay at a cost of about 50c to 75c per acre for seed, and take into consideration the little labor it takes the whole season through, you certainly can save money by putting in this hay.





Here are Shultz's Tested Cow Peas

Cow Peas of all varieties Cleaned, Tested and True to Name at LESS THAN HALF

Last Year's Prices. The Cow Pea is adapted to practically all sections of the country

Cow Peas are closely allied with Soy Beans and ranking along with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known. In fact, this crop is the greatest soil renovator known. No other crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas. They penetrate the subsoil when it is an impossibility to secure a stand of Clover or Alfalfa, and because of their ability to do this, have proved of great value in certain sections. Cow Peas not only gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on its roots in the soil, thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, but they bring up the potash and phosphorus from the lower stratas of soil and incorporate these elements of fertility in their plant cells where they become available for the succeeding crops. Cow Peas are without a doubt the best crop that can be grown to plow under for a green manure crop, and when used in this way, quicker results can be obtained than by any other method of crop rotation.

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE

About 10 years ago Dad bought 240 acres of land, within six miles of Olney, at a very low price. It was sold at public sale. There were few bidders because the land had been run down for years until it was a big weed patch. They said nothing would grow on it. Dad bought it at \$20.00 an acre. Just like finding money, wasn't it? But why didn't the neighbors want it. They said Charles Shultz had bought a white elephant. In talking it over with him I said "Dad why don't you put that field next the road in cow peas, and turn them under." He did, first inoculating the seed. Well, we had a hard working farmer on the place, and he did a good job of getting the soil in condition, and Boys, I wish you could have seen the crop of Cow Peas. We certainly had a time getting them turned under. The next season we put that field to Corn. Took off 70 bushels of fine grain. There wasn't a field near it that did as good. But that's not the whole story. When the corn was in tassel, a farmer from the oil field came through the country looking for a farm. This field of Corn attracted his attention. He found who owned the place, came to Olney, and asked Dad what he wanted for the land. Dad said \$45.00 per acre. "Well, you've sold your farm, make out the papers. I had made up my mind to give you \$65.00 an acre for it, as you've got the best corn land in that neighborhood."

In fact the land was nothing extra. We had simply brought up that particular field in its humus content, through inoculating the Peas before they were sowed with our "Bacter Germ." This furnished the bacteria in the soil, and I wish you could have seen the root system on some of those Cow Peas. Fine big nodules thus given the free nitrogen out of the air, through the Cow Pea plant, stored it in the nodules in the ground and there was your fertilizer for that 70 bushel yield of corn next year. We, of course, added the green fertilizer by turning under all the plants, which was a great help.

I could go on indefinitely and tell you the good results from Cow Peas. I will speak of one more. Otis Fyffe, near Sunnern, one of my friends, came in one year and bought from me some Cow Peas. When they grew up he came in one day and said: "Art, those Cow Peas you sold me are no good, the plants are only about half size." I said, "Well, Otis, you didn't inoculate." "No, I didn't," he said. "But that don't make any difference." I said, "Well, your ground has no free inocula-

IN GROWING COW PEAS

tion, you can tell it by pulling up the plant, if no nodules, your ground is deficient in bacteria."

"Well, you're right on that, they haven't got any nodules on the roots, but inoculation surely would not make that difference in the plant," he said.

"Come in next year, I will sell you the inoculation and Cow Peas. If the plants don't have nodules, and plants twice as big the seed won't cost you a cent."

Next season he did, took me at my word, and after he got the crop, drove in one day, came into the office and said: "Art, I guess you can give me back my money on those Peas."

"Show me the Cow Pea vines, Otis, before I'll believe it." He went out to his car and brought in several fine, large plants with nodules sticking all over the roots, and said:

"Art, when you told me about this inoculation, I didn't believe a word of it. Just thought it was some new fangled thing gotten up to sell. But your money back proposition influenced me to try it, and those vines and roots, prove to my satisfaction the value of inoculation."

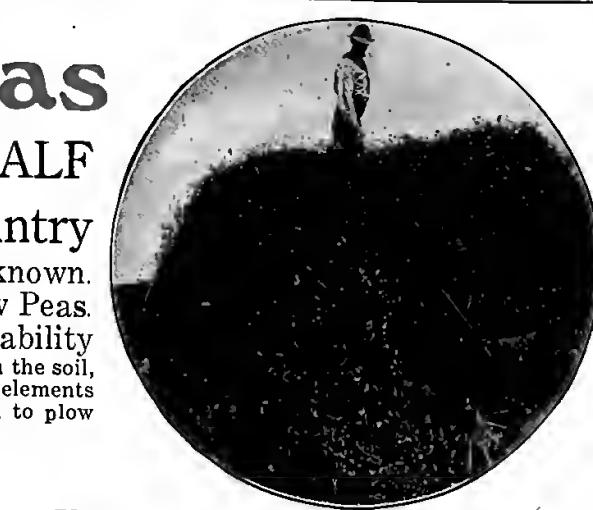
Boys, that kind of praise is mighty good to hear. It is actual results right off the farm, and that is the kind of results I want you to have.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Cow Peas will grow and thrive on soils where other field crops would die, although they will grow better on rich soil. They produce an extensive vine in proportion to the seed. A sandy or light clay loam is considered the best for seed production.

SEEDING—The ratio of seeding per acre varies according to the variety used but the usual plant followed is a bushel for the late varieties and a bushel and one-half of the medium early, two bushels for the New Eras, and two or three bushels of the Canadian Field. They are usually put in with a grain drill and with every other spout plugged up, but are sometimes sown in wider rows with a corn planter, and given two or three cuttings, especially when grown for seed.

HARVESTING—Cow Peas should be cut for hay when most of the pods are full grown and commencing to turn. They should be cut and placed in small piles and allowed to remain in the field for four or five days until thoroughly dry. They then produce hay of finest quality.



VARIETIES OF COW PEAS

WHIP-POOR-WILL—This is a medium early maturing variety which gives most excellent results. They produce a brown-speckled, medium-sized pea and are a very prolific seed yielder. When planted in corn about one bushel to the acre is usually sown, but when sown for hay from one and one-half to two bushels are used.

NEW ERA COW PEAS—This is the earliest variety of Cow Peas grown. It matures in about 75 days. It is very easily handled by macbinery, which is a strong point in recommending it to the farmer of the corn belt. It will also make a crop when sown in the stubble after small grain. They make splendid hay, and as the vines are somewhat smaller than the later varieties they are more easily cured. No farmer can afford to be without at least a few New Eras, for there is room on every farm for a few of them to be grown at a profit. No crop rotation is complete without them. The peas are somewhat small in size and you will find a bushel per acre will be ample seed.

BLACK EYE COW PEAS—This variety of Cow Peas is very much in demand at present as they are being used in large quantities for canning purposes. The plants grow in a bush shape and hold the peas off the ground quite well. These peas are used in the South by market gardeners for selling green. The seed of this variety is very short this year and if you intend sowing any we would urge upon you to place your order at once.

MIXED COW PEAS—A large quantity of the Cow Peas that come upon the market are mixed, and composed of different varieties, which have been grown together or have been mixed in transit or country points. These consequently do not sell for as high a price as the straight varieties of Cow Peas, but they will produce a heavy growth of forage and are invaluable for plowing under for soil improving purposes. We have quite a quantity of these on hand and are able to offer them at a very reasonable price.

RED RIPPER—A valuable Pea, as it makes a large growth and is excellent for growing in corn. Very late maturing; light yielder of seed.

BRABHAM—A new variety of the Cow Pea which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and productiveness. A cross between the Whippoorwill and Iron Pea, and has the good qualities of both. It is early and upright in growth, and is one of the most productive both as regards the growth it makes, and the yield of shelled peas. It holds its foliage well and does not shatter the peas, making it very desirable for a hay crop. It has proved to be disease resistant and is better adapted to light soils than for heavy soils. In growth it is very similar to the Whippoorwill, but is earlier. The seeds are small.



BOOKLET

With every order we give you a booklet covering all the varieties, the preparation of the soil, seeding and harvesting. In fact, everything you want to know about—

COWPEAS

PRICES ON COW PEAS

Note our enclosed price list. When Cow Peas were harvested last fall money was tight. We bought the best of the varieties at bargain prices. Send for our samples and note the great values we are offering.



Advantages Derived From Growing a Crop of Rape

1. You can secure two crops from the same land.
2. It produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost.
3. Is the greatest forage for sheep that can be grown.
4. A better finish can be put on a lot of hogs when being pastured upon Rape than by pasturing on any other crop.
5. Rape can be sown at the cost of about 30 to 40 cents per acre and no other such an amount of green feed can be produced for as small an outlay for seed.
6. Rape is succulent, nutritious, palatable food for all stock.

Rape One of Most Profitable Crops

Rape is now considered one of the most valuable forage crops. If you have never tried it, don't fail to do so now. You can sow from early Spring till August and on any soil.

Rape sown in Corn at last cultivation will produce a growth of most succulent forage. 15 to 20 inches in height. It thrives best in cool weather and produces abundant forage even after hard freezing weather commences.

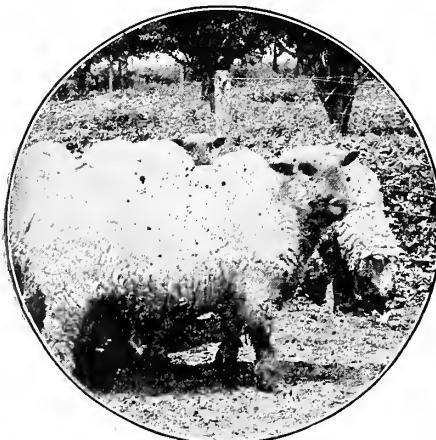
It is greatly relished by Sheep and Hogs and phenomenal returns have been made from pasturing Hogs and Sheep on Rape.

At the Iowa Station sixty bushels of Oats and 18 tons of Rape per acre were made; the Oats and Rape being sown together in the Spring. The Rape did not interfere with the harvesting of the Oats.

Rape will increase the yielding power and not rob it of fertility. It is not only possible to grow a small grain or corn on your land but also possible to grow an enormous quantity of this succulent forage, and by pasturing off the Rape no ill effect on the land will be caused.

The value of Rape for Hog pasture has long been demonstrated as the most economical way of producing pork. Why not try it? We are making you prices on Dwarf Essex Rape. Be sure to get our samples and price. Price Postpaid, 25c per lb. Your expense, 5 lbs. or more, 12c per lb.

Ask for prices on larger amounts.



RAPE

Our Annual Pasture Mixture

This mixture gives the greatest amount of green feed in the least possible time. This mixture will produce an abundance of green feed when the pastures are bare and brown. Sow your feed lots and vacant spots on the farm where other crops have failed. Where under adverse conditions you would run short of feed for your stock, a field of this mixture will repay many times its cost. It is the best insurance you will have against paying the feed-man your hard earned cash.

It can be sown in July or August after a crop of Rye, Wheat or Barley has been removed and will provide an abundance of green nutritious feed throughout the late Summer and Fall and early Winter months, at a time when pastures are cropped short and you will have to be feeding your pigs, cows, sheep and cattle high priced grain, which should be turned into cash for other expenses on the farm.

This mixture is of seeds producing annual plants only, is carefully cleaned and free from noxious weeds. We suggest your planting a small patch of this annual mixture.

Price—See price-lists.

The Culture of Rape and Our Annual Pasture Mixture

These two crops can be used in much the same way and succeed under about the same conditions and for this reason we are giving you one method of culture that we believe will cover both crops.

SOIL—These crops will grow on nearly any soil but prefer rich black loam.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—No special preparation of the seed bed is needed. Rape may be sown in connection with some other crop or as a catch crop after some crop has failed or sown in the corn at the time of the last cultivation. All Annual Pasture Mixtures may be sown in the corn or as a catch crop but most frequently it is used to secure a quick rapid growing pasture on some farm where there is an insufficient supply of pasture grass.

SOWING—These crops may be sown any time from early spring until mid-summer and while rape only requires from 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre we advocate sowing 40 to 50 pounds of the Annual Pasture Mixture. When seeded with these amounts of seed the land furnishes an enormous amount of pasture and a cheap lot of feed can be grown. These crops are especially adapted for pasturing sheep and hogs and we know of no way by which as large an amount of pasture can be secured in a short time as by using either our Annual Pasture Mixture or Rape.

Shultz Pork Producer

This is the mixture that will produce a big crop of succulent feed, and at the same time build up the soil. It will produce more pounds of pork for less money than any other crop.

Make Money Out of Your Pasture

We give special attention to mixtures as to their value for pasture purposes, and find that the demand is constantly increasing for a pasture that will produce pork at a minimum price, and at the same time build up the land. It has long been known that the cheapest way to produce good pork is with good pasture, and this mixture is the one to produce necessary muscle and bone materials in young pigs. Pigs require little or no grain when on this pasture, and is a fine sight when young pigs are up to their back in it.

Rich Hay Crop

This combination mixture makes a better hay than can be gotten by any one crop, and is relished by all classes of live stock. Send for samples and our weekly price list.



SEND FOR OUR
BOOKLET

Sudan Grass

SEND FOR OUR
BOOKLET

The Greatest Drought Resister Known

This is the great dry weather crop. It fills the bill for silage, as a dry feed or as a soil crop. Every farm should have a few acres of this wonderful grass. It is an established fact that when other grasses around it are burning up with the drouth, this grass is at its best. It often produces five tons of Hay per acre which is much superior in quality of the Hay produced by other forage crops. All stock relish the hay and thrive upon it. The plant is a wonderful stouter sometimes as many as 100 stems are produced from a single seed.

Sudan Is Easy To Grow

It requires no special quality in the soil. It seems to succeed equally well on Black Clay or Sandy loams. Weather conditions have but little effect on it and it makes a crop under adverse conditions. We have seen it stand out green during the hot dry summer when other forage crops were dry and brown. It is certainly the greatest drought resister known. It is easy to grow, easy to harvest and easy to cure. Sudan grows right along under heavy grazing, and stock will prefer it to native grass. There is no grass you can sow that will stand as much grazing as Sudan Grass. All kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, and sheep like it.

Some Facts About Sudan

An acre will graze five work horses at night, and they will want but little other forage. Six acres will feed five head of cattle over the dry summer months when pastures are dry and brown. Three acres will feed six milk cows.

Harvesting Sudan

If broadcasted, cut with a mower just like any other hay grass. It cures quickly and can be put into rows in a day or less time. It may then be baled or handled loose like other hay. Sometimes it is cut and bundled with a grain binder. If drilled it may also be cut and bundled with a grain binder or corn harvester. It is best to cut Sudan in the boot stage, just before the heads appear. It is a very nutritious grass, rich in protein and easily digestible.

To Sow Broadcast—Sow 10 to 20 lbs. per acre with a grain drill, preferably early, just after danger of frost is past, on until last of June. If you have no drill sow by hand and harrow in, covering one to one and one-half inches.

To Sow in Drills—Drill in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates with small holes, usually about three-sixteenths of an inch. Cane or Kaffir plates, and cover not over one inch deep. Requires three to six pounds per acre.

Grades and Prices

We specialize in the finest quality of Sudan. Sudan goes off in germination the second year, and there has been quite a lot of Sudan carried from last year by some of the dealers. Be careful to see that you get only new crop absolutely free of Johnson Grass.

We have new crop seed thoroughly cleaned in our own plant, carefully analyzed and tested. Prices vary, but we quote fancy grade subject to change.

For Prices—See Weekly Price List

Buckwheat Profitable

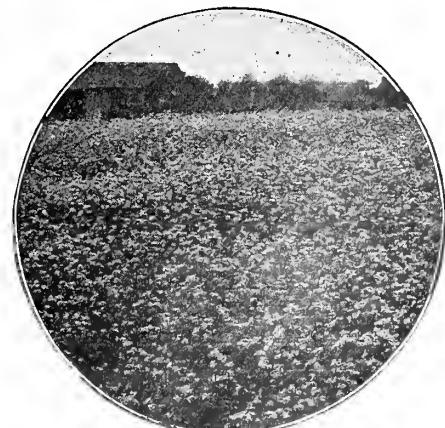
Buckwheat is much underestimated by the farmers of the United States today. It is often looked upon as a crop to be sown as the last resort where some other crop has failed or where some particular plot of land has been in such condition that it could not be put in condition to seed until too late for the sowing of any other crop. The real value of Buckwheat is that it may be worked into rotation and used in a two crop system for seeding the land upon which a crop of winter wheat or rye has been grown to this crop late in July or early in August and harvesting a second crop of grain from the land with little extra labor.

VARIETIES

JAPANESE—Japanese is a variety generally recommended for this section, as it is very productive and succeeds well under Northern conditions. The plant is strong and vigorous and the flowers are not as liable to be injured by the hot weather as the other varieties, and the grain is somewhat larger.

SILVER HULL—The grain is of a light gray color with a thin husk, it is a heavy yielder and very early. It is preferred by the flouring mills to the other varieties because of the high proportion of flour to bran.

See weekly price list for latest prices.





Famous Red Top Seed

THE GREATEST HAY-PASTURE CROP

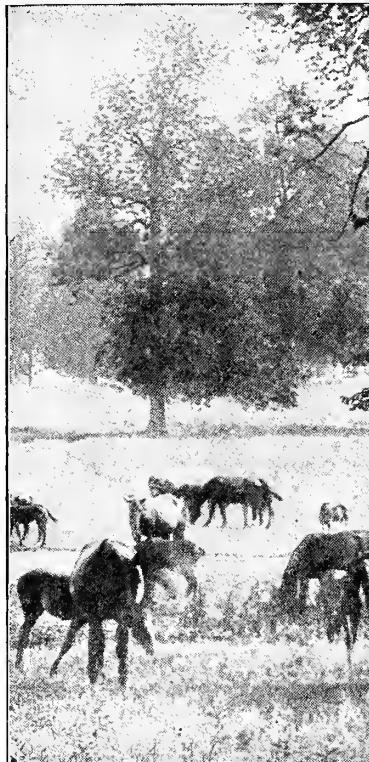
Around Olney is the famous Redtop Growing Section. In this region is grown practically all the Redtop Seed that supplies the world. One section of our plant does nothing else but clean Redtop Seed and turns out 1,000 bags a week of the finest, cleanest Redtop seed grown.

We have contracted as high as 35 cars to a single large seed concern in the exporting business, and during normal times it is not unusual to have a dozen buyers for European concerns at our plant buying Redtop for shipment to England, Scotland, Germany and France.

The Finest Redtop Seed comes off the prairie soil here. While it grows very rank on wet soil, having an impervious subsoil, yet our finest yields of hay are on the open prairie.

IT WILL FLOURISH on wet, undrained soil, especially acid soil and is especially adapted to the clay soil of Southeastern Illinois and Southwestern Kentucky, and the New England States.

ESPECIALLY VALUABLE for pasture and Mixtures. Redtop is a very valuable grass to grow with Timothy and Clovers, especially Alyske or Timothy. It fills the lower part of the swath and fills the bottom thereby increasing tonnage and forming thick heavy sod. When you have trouble getting a stand of grass, you should certainly try Redtop. It will succeed where others fail. In the sections where many farmers grow only Redtop and cattle, the great value of this grass is readily understood. I have seen the sod of Redtop, absolutely cut to pieces in the field by the hoofs of cattle pasturing on it when it was wet and rainy weather, and too many cattle being pastured. In fact, it



was cut to a muddy mire in many places. These cattle were taken off only three months previous to a hay crop and on this field grew a magnificent hay crop.

It is now a custom here to disc a Redtop field after a few years because it seems so get sod bound and discing will double the stand of hay.

REDTOP IS RELISHED by all live stock but in this section they thresh the seed out which they sell, and the threshed hay is fed to horses and cattle and is relished by all live stock. When properly handled it is the most palatable of all hay and pasture grasses.

REDTOP PASTURES should be kept closely cropped as the young grass is much more palatable than if allowed to grow more rank. To make the finest hay, cut before it gets ripe, when it is just turning ripe. It then makes the finest hay.

IT IS EASY TO GET A STAND of Redtop. Most everybody sows it broadcast and four pounds per acre of our "Tip-Top" Brand makes a fine sowing, although we recommend 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. On rough land it is sown broadcast on the ground, but it is best where possible to have a fine seed bed.

FOR WASHING HILLSIDES or gullies it cannot be beaten for stopping the washing, for it forms a thick sod that catches and holds the soil.

OWING TO THE SMALL SIZE of the seeds and its low price it can be seeded cheaper than any other seeds. We pack this seed for sale as follows:

| | Per 100 lbs. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tip Top Brand | Purity 95; Germ. 90; \$15.00 |
| Lucky Strike Brand | 90 " 85 14.00 |
| Hickory Tree Brand | 85 " 80 13.00 |
| Silver Coin Brand | 80 " 75 12.00 |
| Unhulled | 10.00 |
| Bright Chaff | 2.00 |

The only difference between "Tip-Top" and "Lucky Strike" is that "Lucky Strike" has 5 per cent more unhulled seed still in it. Hickory Tree and Silver Coin Brands have green leaves or black specks in them which cannot be cleaned out. Send for samples of what you want to see.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

To the Southeast of us across the Kentucky line is the famous Kentucky Blue Grass Section. It is the King of Grasses and stands head and shoulders above them all when it comes to a permanent pasture. No stock farm can afford to be without a Blue Grass Pasture. It is not only the most palatable of pasture grasses but is the most nutritious and richest in protein and ether extract than any other grass.

The seed we offer is strictly reliable in every respect. "Tip-Top" Brand Blue Grass weighs 21 to 23 lbs. per measured bushel, is extra fancy new crop and we guarantee its germination. Price: 5 lbs. or over, 35c per lb. Ask for prices on larger lots.

"Lucky Strike" Blue Grass—This is an extra quality of Blue Grass, although not as heavy as our "Tip-Top" Brand. It is first class new crop seed and we guarantee the germination. Price: 5 lbs., or more, 30c per lb. Ask for prices on larger lots.

INOCULATION

GROW LARGER CROPS—IMPROVE YOUR LAND

A CASE NEAR HOME

Did you notice the even stand of clover represented in the pictures on pages 4 and 5? The reason why that was such a dandy piece of clover was due not only to high class seed but to inoculation. The seed that produced that Clover was inoculated with Nodule Bacter before it was sown. Nodule Bacter not only hastens maturity and brings up the yield but increases the feeding value of the crop and the fertility of the land. It certainly paid Mr. Stadge to inoculate when he put in that piece of Red Clover.

WHAT INOCULATION MEANS

There is not sufficient bacteria in most soils for the best growth. In most cases they die out on account of the souring of the soil, as these bacteria positively will not live in an acid soil. Take the entire country over and there is not one acre in forty that will grow Red Clover, Sweet Clover or Alfalfa successfully without inoculation. The thing to do then is to sow these necessary bacteria right with the seed so they will be there and on the job at the right time. The most simple economical, accurate, and dependable way of doing this is by means of sprinkling the seed with Nodule Bacter. The transfer of soil is not only dangerous but uncertain, as so few of the germs ever get to the root of the plant. Nitro Bacter is prepared and tested by scientists. It consists of pure tested cultures of active, vigorous, pure strains of nitrogen fixing bacteria for inoculating the seeds of the legumes. For an example, Red Clover takes a different culture than Alfalfa and Sweet Clover. We can arrange to have the right culture for the particular crop. Be sure to specify the kind of legume for which you wish Nodule Bacter, as we can take care of you on all of them.



| PRICES | |
|--|-------|
| One Peck size | \$.60 |
| Two Peck size | 1.00 |
| One Bushel size | 1.90 |
| Five Bushel size | 8.00 |
| Above for Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alyke, etc. | |
| FOR COW PEAS and SOY BEANS | |
| Two Peck Size | .60 |
| One Bushel size | 1.00 |
| Two Bushel size | 1.90 |
| Ten Bushel size | 8.00 |

BENEFITS FROM INOCULATION

Nearly everyone understands and fully realizes that the great value derived from all leguminous plants such as the Clovers, Alfalfa, Cow Peas, etc., is due to their being Nitrogen gathering plants. They root deeply, make splendid crops, but their value as fertilizing plants is due to the Nitrogen gathered by the bacteria and stored in the nodules on the roots.

The more nodules there are, the more healthy and vigorous the plant, and the greater the increase in the fertility of the land. The nodules are responsible for a healthier plant and a more rapid and vigorous growth. This in turn means an increased yield in the crop.

Inoculated legumes, by taking their Nitrogen from the air, save the soil that much; but when not inoculated they do not have the beneficial effects of legumes, but drain the soil of its nitrogen the same as wheat or corn or any other non-leguminous crop.

Since inoculated legumes have more access to nitrogen than those not treated, the surplus nitrogen goes to the benefit of future crops. The roots of inoculated legumes are more vigorous and thrifty and reach down deeper in the soil so that they have access to elements that are not within reach of other crops. The surplus is stored in the plants and is left for the benefit of future crops.

NODULE GERM AT PRE-WAR PRICES

We are able to offer Nodule Bacteria at pre-war prices again. Each year our customers use more of it and this year our stocks will be double those of any previous year.

Look at our prices on Nodule Bacter and figure the cost of the seed, value of your time, and risk of getting a poor stand. Glance at the low figures of Nodule Bacter at pre-war prices and you will see that one simply can not afford to take the risk of not using it. The benefits of using Nodule Bacter are too great. Be sure to specify the particular legume you are going to use the nodule germ on. It is simple and easy to apply, full directions are in each bottle.

Efficient Seed Service

It is a well recognized fact that the Farm Bureau and Farm Agents are doing a wonderfully intelligent work for the farmers of the great agricultural regions of the United States. The work they are doing in encouraging farmers to plant only Pure Seeds, to not sow Unclean Seed, is gradually making itself felt among the intelligent class of farmers in this country.

These men are specially trained for advising farmers in all that pertains to raising and cultivating of farm land, and the proper and best fertilizer for any type of soil, and for the betterment of the farmer's condition in general.

The Shultz Seed Co., while having an unbroken record of 55 years in supplying farmers with good seeds, believed in the investment to the extent of employing my services in advising their customers in crop rotation, special crops best adapted to a particular section, and furnish any information wanted by their customers.

Being a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College of Ames, Iowa, and having been raised on a farm myself, besides five years of practical seed work with one of the largest firms in Chicago I feel fitted to help you in this particular line of work.

Our business is not the mere supplying of seed alone, but that of supplying Seed Service. This season we found that it was necessary for us to use the utmost care in gathering

stocks that would suit the critical demands of our customers. We found but little clover seed at hand that we could use while the same held true with Timothy Seed, and with most varieties except Red Top and Cow Peas. More hard work was necessary to locate, investigate, test and bring in seed that our customers would demand and which would answer to our own rigid requirements. We have worked hard, but feel that we are well repaid for we now have one of the finest stocks we have ever had, at a time when high quality seed like it is nearly impossible to find. What is most gratifying is to know that we can take care of our customers to the very best advantage at a time when quality seed is short. This element comes in because the full, positive knowledge of quantity, heredity, and price values is impossible to determine otherwise. For over half a century we have been stabilizing this faith that our customers have placed in Shultz's Seeds.

We have a further interest than the distribution of seeds—we want them to produce to the utmost. To meet this end our Service is yours. Drop us a line about the growing of any crop and it will be answered by one who is in position to give you the information to the best advantage.

GEORGE F. BOOKER,
Service Department.



Tip-Top Millet and Sugar Cane

Millets are Productive Short Season Annuals, exceedingly useful when other crops fail. Because of this characteristic they have become known as catch crops. In the Northern States Millet is grown almost exclusively for hay, and because of this fact, the Millet seed grown in Northern climes does not produce as fine a quality of hay or seed as the Southern Millets, as they become dwarfed and crops grown from Northern seed do not become as tall or grow as fine as Millets grown in the South. That grown in the North, even from Southern seed, deteriorates and becomes what is known as Common Millet. The plants not only grow shorter and coarser in character, but the seed undergoes a decided change which is distinguished by experienced seedsmen.

GOLDEN MILLET—This variety is very popular in the Central and Southern States. It is far superior to common Millet, both in quality and yield. It grows from four to five feet in height and often makes the splendid yield of four or five tons per acre. It is drought-resistant, and because of that characteristic has become very popular throughout the Southwest.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—Is well adapted to the Northern millet growing sections, where there is a reasonable amount of rainfall. Matures quickly and produces a good quality of hay. Is giving excellent results over a wide territory.

COMMON MILLET—The earliest of the commonly grown varieties; very drought resistant, and will give fair returns on poorer soils. Hay produced from this variety of Millet is not as coarse as some of the other Millets and feeders prefer it on this account.

Cane is Without Doubt One of the Greatest Producers of high quality forage which has ever been discovered. The West has learned to appreciate the wonderful qualities in this great forage crop, but the East has yet much to learn about it, for they have not learned to take advantage of this most excellent plant for producing their silage and fodder. The cane plant produces from three to eight tons per acre of cured forage and it may be grown from Canada to Mexico and it will withstand drought and other unfavorable conditions that would mean death to any other crop.

SUGAR DRIP—This is a splendid and very desirable sort for syrup. The syrup is of a decidedly superior quality to the ordinary varieties of sorghum. It is an immense yielder of forage, as it grows 9 to 12 feet high and is used quite extensively for forage owing to its size and the large amount of sugar, one seed produces four to seven stalks. It is sometimes known as Georgia Cane and produces a light colored delicately flavored syrup as sweet as honey.

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE—Comparatively new variety of Saccharine Sorghum. Strong, tall growing, noted for fine syrup it produces. Yields from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong leafy stalks make an excellent forage. Plant in rows three and one-half feet apart, eight to ten pounds to the acre.

EARLY ORANGE—Produces a larger and heavier growth than the Amber, but is later.

JAPANESE OR BILLION DOLLAR GRASS—Well adapted to wet or low grounds. Produces large amounts of hay, 10 to 20 tons per acre. Will produce hay crops in 6 to 10 weeks, 4 to 7 feet high.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Regarded as one of the best varieties for general cultivation in Western states. Matures about same as Common Millet. Its abundant growth, leafy character of stalks and drought resistant qualities has brought it into favor in the Northwest.

HOG BROOM CORN—Because of the very short season to which it is adapted, this variety of Millet has become very popular in the far North. It is very drought-resistant. Although the stems are much larger, they are not so tall. It does not produce as large a yield of forage, but it produces an enormous seed crop, and the seed is very desirable for poultry feeding purposes.

See Our Weekly Price List for Prices.

RED TOP—Is one of the best varieties. Heavy producer, later than the Early Amber. Cured in the same way as heavy crop of clover; makes an excellent hay.

EARLY AMBER—The Early Amber is the most common variety of Cane grown; there are two ways of planting it; one is by broadcasting sowing from one to two bushels per acre, the other is to drill with a corn planter and cultivate the same as you would corn. It can be grown on any soil or in any climate from Maine to California. It will thrive on the richest land you have, or on the poorest, and it is one of the greatest destroyers of obnoxious weeds in existence. It can be sown any time between the time it is a foot high and the first freezing weather. Try a little cane this year; you will be surprised at the wonderful results you will secure from it.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the market we ask you to refer to our weekly price list.

Growing the Crop

SOIL—Millet is particularly adapted to new land, and it is being grown under ideal conditions when placed upon prairie sod or newly cleared timber land. Being a coarse feeder it prefers loose, sandy soil to clay.

SOWING—The amount of Millet to sow per acre is about 3 pecks for hay, and 1 peck when sown for seed. In the case of the broom corn Millets, the seed is considerably larger and about three pecks of seed should be used per acre. Millet may be sown any time from early spring till late summer.

TILLAGE—Millet is either sown broadcast or with a grain drill, and requires no tillage, but if sown for seed, it is sown in rows and cultivated.

HARVESTING—The method of harvesting depends upon whether the Millet is to be fed green, used for hay or cut for a seed crop. It is well adapted for soilings purposes and is used as a green feed quite extensively.

FEEDING VALUE—Millet hay is highly nutritious and is readily eaten by all classes of live stock. As far as chemical composition is concerned it has a slight advantage over Timothy, containing a slightly higher per cent of ash protein and nitrogen free extract, which makes it more desirable for young and growing stock.



Tip-Top Oats

Shultz's Tested High Yielding

Swedish Regenerated—Swedish Regenerated Oats are considered by many to be the most valuable oats raised in the Northwest. It possesses striking features; the grain is heavy, short, plump and white. Owing to its great root development it stands heat, cold, wet and dry weather better than many other varieties. They are early and not liable to rust or smut.

Silver Mine—This oats has made for itself a reputation as an exceedingly heavy and reliable yielder, and is very hardy and prolific. Yields beautiful white kernels, which are especially desirable for the manufacturing of rolled oats. The heads are large and long, borne low down on the stalk which seems to prevent lodging.

New Alberta—This new variety has proven to be a wonder. It seems to be adapted to all kinds of soil and climate of the grain growing section. It is a heavy yielder of large plump kernels and does not lodge or rust.

Iowa 103—The new sensational early oat. This variety of early oats has probably caused more of a sensation among cereal feeders than any other oat. It was bred up by Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Station and is undoubtedly the highest yielding strain of early oats ever introduced.

This variety is especially adapted to the middle west. These oats have a very short straw and while they do not reach sufficient height on thin hillsides they are especially suitable for growing on the heavy land of the Mississippi Valley. The heads are unusually heavy and the crop of this variety gives one the impression of being a solid mass of grain. These oats lodge to a certain extent but we do not believe there is any other variety that will outyield them in this section. Another feature about them that is to be recommended is that they are very early and because of their early maturing qualities they are mature before the hot dry weather that is so detrimental to the oat crop in this section.

Iowa 105—This variety is another one of the master achievements of that famous plant breeder and farm crop expert, Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Experimental Station. This variety is without a doubt the heaviest yielding variety of early oats known.

The Iowa 105 like the Iowa 103, as the name implies, was bred up at the Iowa Experimental Station and is especially adapted to corn belt conditions. The great advantage that this variety has over later varieties is the fact that they usually escape the hot weather at the time of filling and produce a heavier yield than if they matured later. The grain of this variety is white and plump. It has a thin hull and is certainly an excellent variety to grow under average corn belt conditions.

Kherson Oats—The great little oat of the corn belt. The Kherson is a small yellow oat, with a very thin hull, being practically all meat, and has short, stiff straw, which is very high in feeding value. This Oat since its introduction a few years ago has proven a big asset to the farmers of the corn belt, for its early maturing qualities have placed it in the shock before the hot dry weather could damage it. The Oats are very heavy and will surprise anyone by their enormous yields, and we feel sure that this variety will add from 20 to 40 bushels of Oats to your yield this year.

For Prices See Our Weekly Price List.



Growing the Crop

SOIL—Oats have the ability to adapt themselves to poor soil better than most of the other cereals, but they are very particular about moisture requirements, and should be placed on relatively moist soils.

PREPARATION OF SEED BED—Oats grow quite well on comparatively compact soils, and it is not necessary to prepare the seed bed as deep as for some of the other cereals.

SEED AND SEEDING—Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of securing good seed stock. Oats should be sown to a uniform depth of not to exceed one inch. Oats may be sown broadcast, or with a drill. All seed oats should be treated for smut, for no other enemy of the oat plant has caused such enormous losses as has smut.

HARVESTING—Oats are usually harvested while in the hard dough stage, as when cut at that time they do not shatter as badly as when cut later, and if cut earlier than this the shrinkage of the grain is so great as to cause serious loss. The quality of the straw is improved by being harvested before the grain is in the hard dough stage, but the shrinkage in the quantity of grain more than offsets any advantage to be gained. Oats may be either threshed from the stock or stacked.



SHULTZ'S BLUE RIBBON YELLOW DENT

Shultz's High Yielding Corn

H I G H
Y I E L D I N G
S E E D
C O R N

SHULTZ'S MAMMOTH
WONDER SILO

BUY AT THESE VERY REASONABLE PRICES
DON'T RISK YOUR CROP ON CHEAP SEEDS

Shultz's Blue Ribbon Yellow Dent—We cannot recommend this variety too strongly if your growing season is 110 to 120 days, or long enough to mature it. This is the most popular corn in the entire corn belt. Kernels are deep, every other row dovetailing together. The percentage of grain to the cob is unusually high on this corn. We recommend our "Blue Ribbon" as the best yellow corn for ensilage purposes. It will produce more bushels per acre than any other corn we handle. One of our customers in Kentucky writes us that he took the first premium at Kentucky State Fair, also the sweepstakes premium offered by the Orange Judd Farmer. His corn was grown from Seed furnished by us.

Johnson County White—This is the corn from Indiana that netted its owner, Mr. L. B. Clore, a total of \$7,536.50 in cash and special prizes in 1907. Johnson County White Dent is a highly bred pure white corn, adapted to all of the corn belt. Ear is cylindrical, tapering; white kernel and cob, tips of ears fill well; butts deeply rounded with medium shank; kernels uniform; ears average about 10 inches. Our stock is Illinois grown.

St. Charles White Red Cob—The greatest ensilage corn of the corn belt. This corn is distinguished by the Red Cob and chalky-white kernels which makes it much in demand by millers. It produces a meal that cannot be duplicated for its whiteness. It is a heavy yielder of grain and foliage. Has well-shaped ears. Owing to its heavy foliage it makes a highly desirable fodder crop.

Early Bloody Butcher—This corn is a native of Southern Illinois, and has been carefully selected and kept true to name by some of the best growers around Olney. We find this corn to mature as early as 72 days. This corn will produce a crop when all others fail and it is surprising to see the yield one can make from this corn under the most adverse conditions. When the Council of Defense of the State of Illinois was scouring the country for early corn to supply the farmers of northern Illinois they came to our warehouse and shipped every bushel of this truly marvelous variety. Many growers plant a few acres of this corn when planting their main season crop. It gives an abundance of early feed two to three weeks before the other corn can be fed. It makes as large an ear as Reid's Yellow. The grain is solid, generally 14 rows. Stalks are medium height.

Improved Iowa Gold Mine—Said to be the best yellow corn in the world; grows in almost every state. Medium early, maturing in 90 to 100 days. Ears medium size, even, golden color; grain deep, small cob, shells a high percentage of grain; a very heavy yielder.

See Our Weekly Price List for Prices.

OUR GUARANTEE

You are given two weeks in which to test this corn. If you find it unsatisfactory in any way, return to us, at our expense, within the above limit and we will refund the purchase price, and any freight paid out by you. Guaranteed germination 95 per cent or better.





A FIELD OF OUR YELLOW DENT

Best By Test of Farmers

HALF A CENTURY OF SHULTZ'S SEED USE
HAS BUILT UP FARMER CONFIDENCE IN US

Shultz's 90 Day Yellow—During our experience in growing and handling seed corn, we have never had an extra early yellow dent corn that has given such universal satisfaction as this variety. It has produced 40 to 60 bushels per acre with no especial care. Withstands extreme heat and cold, wet and dry better than any early variety we know of.

Golden Mortgage Lifter—This is one of the most wonderful varieties ever introduced and a great money maker, really a mortgage lifter. Wonderful yielder and sure cropper. Produces more corn per acre than most varieties. Ears large, 10 to 12 inches long, completely filled with grains about three-fourths of an inch long. Small cob and deep grains, makes it weigh heavy. Stalks strong, robust, thick jointed, often bearing two large ears. Stands weather extremes better than most varieties.

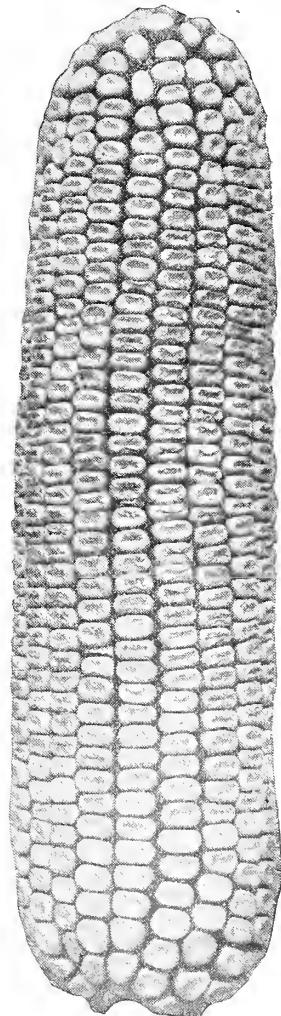
Golden Leaming—This variety is of deep golden color well filled at butt and tip. The rows of kernels are very straight and distinct. Ears range from 7 to 10 inches in circumference and from 9 to 11 inches in length and will weight from 12 to 17 ounces. Stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. It is a great corn for dairying and cattle feeding districts and well adapted to a wide range of country. It does not become flinty like other varieties of seed corn which makes it a fine feeding corn. It makes a fine ensilage corn.

Iowa Silver Mine—This variety is steadily becoming more popular, and we never have enough of this variety to fill the demand. It has many desirable features, the ears being well filled, and the grains very close together. It is a fine sheller. Stalks do not grow as high as Reid's Yellow, and the fodder not so heavy, but for this same reason stands dry weather unusually well. It will grow good yields on poor soil, and will produce an ear when other varieties will only produce a shoot. 60 to 70 bushel yields are not unusual.

Shultz's 90 Day White—The ears of this variety average about one inch shorter than Reid's Yellow, the ears being very firm and solid and the grain set compactly on a very small cob. This corn can be planted as late as June 10 in this latitude and will mature with Reid's Yellow Dent planted 15 to 20 days earlier, and will outyield any late maturing corn planted at that time, besides being out of the way of frost. Our 90 Day Corn is especially valuable to our Illinois and Indiana farmers, especially the Northern parts.

Pop Corn—White Rice and Queen's Golden—Here are the most popular for commercial varieties of Popcorn. They are grown right here in Richland county and delivered to our warehouse. That's why we can sell it so cheap. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid. Greater quantities 10c per lb., your expense

SHULTZ'S
TESTED
SEED
CORN



Ear Corn or Shelled, Which?

We guarantee the same germination for our shelled as for our ear stock. The shelled will grow as many bushels per acre. We charge more for ear on account of extra cost of handling, and packing. You have our word that both shelled and ear are taken from the field to the plant before freezing weather. Add 50c per bushel when ordering corn in ear.

Radishes

RADISHES—They are three kinds of radishes, Spring, Summer, Winter. Spring radishes can be grown almost year round and are important as a forcing crop during Winter. They are sown outside from March on at intervals of 10 days. Summer radishes are sown from June to August. Winter radishes from June 15 on, every two weeks.

ROUND VARIETIES

| | Parcel Post Paid | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 lb. | 1 lb. |
| Crimson Giant | \$.05 | \$.10 | \$.30 | \$.70 |
| Early Round Oak Red | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Early Scarlet Globe | .10 | .15 | .40 | .80 |
| French Breakfast | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Early Round White | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Early Scarlet Turnip, White Top.. | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |

LONG VARIETIES

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.... | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Long Bright Scarlet | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Cincinnati Market | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Long White Vienna | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Half Long Deep Scarlet | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| White Lady Finger | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Long White Icicle | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |

WINTER VARIETIES

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chartier | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| Long White Vienna | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
| White Strasburg | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |

WHITE VARIETIES

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chinese Rose | .05 | .10 | .30 | .70 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

LETTUCE

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Black Seeded Simpson | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Early Curled Simpson | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Grand Rapids | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Early Curled Silesia | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Prizehead | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Big Boston | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Hanson | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Hubbard Market | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Trianon Cos | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| St. Louis Market | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| All Season | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |

MUSTARD

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chinese | .05 | .10 | .25 | .60 |
| Southern Giant Curled | .05 | .10 | .25 | .60 |
| White London | .05 | .10 | .25 | .60 |

PARSLEY

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Double Curled | .05 | .15 | .30 | .75 |
| Moss Curled | .05 | .15 | .30 | .75 |

ENDIVE

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Green or White Curled | .05 | .15 | .30 | .75 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

OKRA

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| White Velvet | .05 | .10 | .20 | .60 |
| Dwarf Green | .05 | .10 | .20 | .60 |

Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley and Choice Quality Okras

RADISHES.

Radishes, to be crisp and tender, must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hotbeds during the winter and early spring, and later on in the sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August, if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart, so that the bulbs have ample room for development. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots.

LETTUCE

Should be classed as follows:

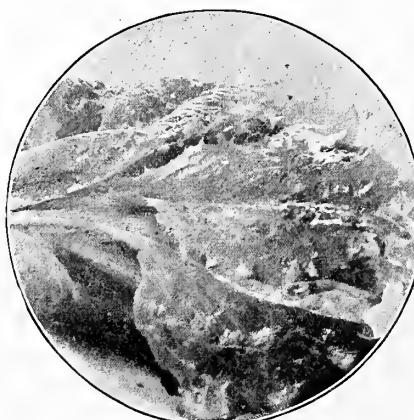
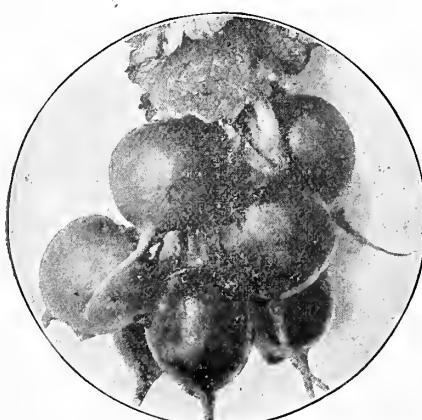
- 1 Earliest and forcing varieties, such as Grand Rapids, Big Boston.
- 2 Loosehead cutting varieties like Early Curled Simpson, Early Prizehead.
- 3 Solid crisp head, like Hanson St. Louis Market.
- 4 Butterhead varieties like All Season or Mammoth Black Seeded.
- 5 Late, like Trianon Cos.

CULTURE.

Lettuce can be sown almost every month in the year in our section. If you have hotbeds or cold frames you can produce fine heads all through the winter months. Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich and friable as possible by liberal manure and thorough preparation. For winter sow under glass from November to February, thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. For general crop, sow outdoors as early as the ground can be worked, in drills, 18 inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to grow, thin them out and use as required.

MUSTARD CULTURE

Mustard is not only used as a condiment but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For a succession sow every few weeks until autumn. Water freely.



Muskmelon

| | Parcel Post Paid | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Pkt. | Oz. | ¼ lb. | 1 lb. |
| Green Fleshed | | | | |
| Nutmeg | | \$.05 | \$.15 | \$.35 |
| Extra Early Hackensack | .05 | .15 | .35 | .90 |
| Rocky Ford | .05 | .15 | .30 | .75 |
| Burrel Gem | .05 | .15 | .30 | .75 |
| Honey Dew | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.25 |
| Yellow Fleshed | | | | |
| Golden Netted Gem | .05 | .15 | .30 | .90 |
| Burrell Gem | .05 | .15 | .35 | .75 |
| Emerald Gem | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Banana | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Early Osage | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Tip Top | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |

Seeds of Super Quality Extensively Shipped

MUSKMELON CULTURE

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before planting the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant twelve to fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects is over, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. The quality of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor. Keep the plants growing rapidly by supplying plenty of water and an occasional application of manure if possible.

Watermelons

| | Pkt. | Oz. | ¼ lb. | 1 lb. |
|-------------------------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| Alabama Sweets | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Florida Favorite | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| McIvors Wonderful Sugar | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Halbert's Honey | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Kolb's Gem | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Golden Honey | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Kleckley Sweets | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Peerless or Ice Cream | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Sweetheart | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Tom Watson | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |
| Monte Cristo | .05 | .10 | .25 | .65 |

Finest of all Varieties for Home or Market

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Large, striped, good shipper. |
| Large, oblong, dark green. |
| Improvement on Hulbert's Honey. |
| Finest of all melons for local use. |
| Round dark green melon. |
| New variety, very delicious. |
| Very crisp and sweet. |
| Oblong, dark green melon. |
| Good shipper and good seller. |
| Best of all shipping melons. |
| Fine shipper, good seller. |

CULTURE

Watermelons do best in light, well-drained soils. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore the seed should be put in just as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill.

TWO SPECIAL OFFERS OF CHOICE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

20 Choice Varieties of VEGETABLE SEED 50c

We will send you postpaid, the following collection of Shultz's Garden Seeds which will produce for you a fine home garden.

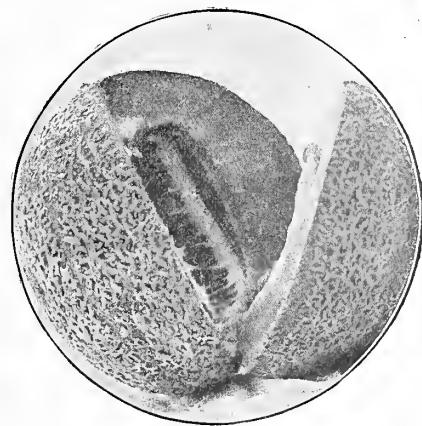
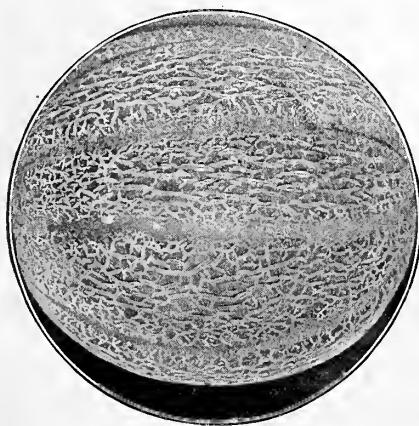
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|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Beans—Green Pod | Muskmelon—Rocky Ford |
| Beet—Extra Early. | Spinach—Savoy Leaved |
| Peas—Extra Early. | Lettuce—Early Curled Simp- son |
| Celery—White Plume | Carrot—Chantenay |
| Beans—Golden Wax | Radish—Extra Early |
| Cucumber—White Spine | Watermelon—Sweetheart |
| Cabbage—Early Flat Dutch | Cucumber—Green Cluster |
| Pumpkin—Small Sugar | Corn—Early Minnesota |
| Lettuce—Early Silesia | Tomato—New Stone |
| Parsnip—Guernsey | |

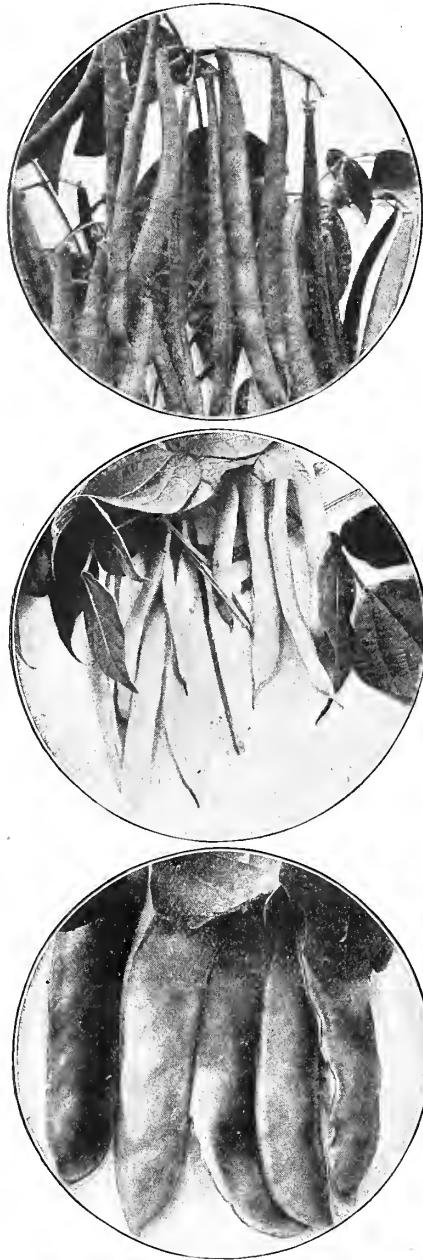
12 CHOICE VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEED 25c

Send today for our Special Flower Seed Garden offer. Let that flower yard bloom forth in a riot of color. Give the home a homely appearance by using Shultz's High Grade Seeds. Special offer, our selection, as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mignonette—Grandiflora. | Nasturtium—Fancy Mixed |
| Cosmos—Mixed | Phlox—Choice Mixed |
| Alyssum—Little Gem | Gaillardia—Mixed |
| Lobelia—Choice Mixed | Gaillardia—Burning Bush |
| Pansy—Choice Mixed | Zinnias—Double Mixed |
| Petunia—Choice Mixed | Sweet Peas—Choice Mixed |

Both Collections, for 65c, Postpaid





Selected Beans

Choice offerings at sale prices

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN POD SNAP

| | Parcel Post | Prepaid | Express | 10 lbs. | or over |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Pkge 1/2 lb. | 1 lb. | 5 lb. | per lb. | |
| Shultz Extra Early Red Valentine | .10 | .15 | .30 | \$1.15 | \$.30 |
| Giant Stringless Green Pod | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Black Valentine, Very Early | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Burpee Stringless, Green Pod | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Long Yellow Six Weeks | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Refugee or 1,000 to 1 | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| First Early | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Early Bountiful | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Keeney's Stringless Refugee | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Burpee's Fordhook Favorite | .10 | .15 | .30 | 1.15 | .20 |

SHELL BEANS

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Dwarf Horticultural | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| Red Kidney | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| White Marrowfat | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| White Navy | .10 | .15 | .25 | 1.10 | .10 |

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Burpee's Kidney Wax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Pencil Pod Blackwax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Curries Rust Proof | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Prolific Black Wax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Davis White Kidney Wax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Golden Wax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Perfection Wax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Round Pod Kidney Wax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Wardell's Kidney Wax | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Sure Crop Stringless | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |
| Stringless Refugee | .10 | .18 | .25 | 1.15 | .20 |

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| Burger Stringless Green Pod | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| Lazy Wife | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| Golden Cluster | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| White Dutch Case Knife | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.35 | .25 |
| Horticultural | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |
| Red Speckled Cut Short | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.35 | .25 |

POLE LIMA BEANS

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Large Seed Varieties | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.35 | .25 |
| King of the Garden | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.35 | .25 |
| Large White Lima | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.35 | .25 |



Fresh New Seed

**TIP-TOP IN NAME—TIP-TOP QUALITY
READ THIS INTERESTING PRICE LIST**

**DWARF OR BUSH
LIMA BEANS**

| | Pkg | 1/2 lb. | 1 lb. | 5 lb. | Express |
|---------------------------|-----|---------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | 10 lbs. or over per lb. |
| Burpee Improved Bush Lima | | \$.10 | \$.25 | \$.40 | \$1.75 \$.30 |
| Burpee's Fordhook | | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.75 .30 |
| Henderson | | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.75 .30 |
| Small Sieva | | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.75 .30 |

PEAS—Extra Early Smooth Peas

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Shultz Best Extra Early | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Prolific | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Alaska | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Burpee's Extra Early | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Extra Early Gradus | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Laxtonian | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.75 | .25 |
| American Wonder | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.75 | .22 |
| Premium Gem | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Everbearing | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.75 | .25 |
| Notts Excelsior | .10 | .25 | .45 | 2.00 | .30 |
| Stratagem | .10 | .25 | .40 | 1.75 | .25 |
| Alderman | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Champion of England | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Telephone | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Pioneer | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Potlach | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Little Gem | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| First and Best | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Prolific Early Market | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| McClean's Little Gem | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Admiral Pewew | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .20 |
| Mammoth Melting Sugar | .10 | .25 | .45 | 2.00 | .30 |

SWEET CORN

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
| Howling Mob | .10 | .25 | .35 | 1.50 | .30 |
| Stowell's Evergreen | .05 | .20 | .30 | 1.25 | .20 |
| Early Evergreen | .05 | .20 | .30 | 1.25 | .20 |
| Golden Bantam, richest and sweetest of all, grows 4 ft. high, is extra early | .10 | .20 | .35 | 1.50 | .25 |
| Early Minnesota | .05 | .20 | .30 | 1.25 | .20 |
| Early Champion | .05 | .20 | .30 | 1.25 | .20 |
| Country Gentleman | .05 | .20 | .30 | 1.25 | .20 |

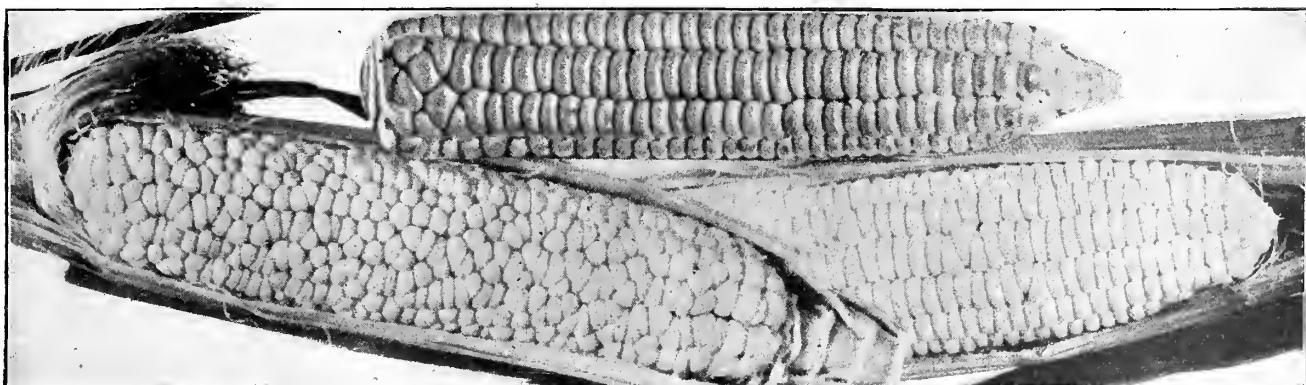
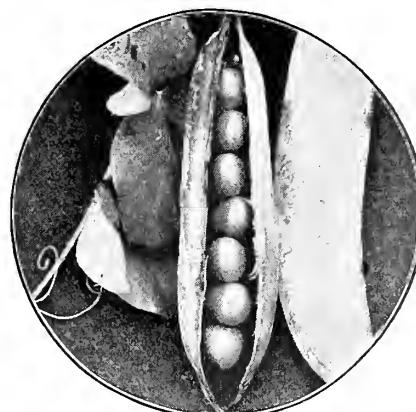
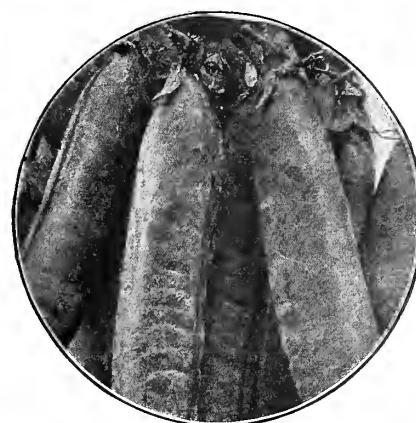
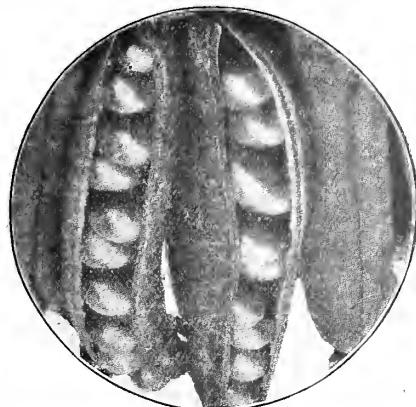


Table Beets Carrots, Onions and Twelve kinds of Cabbage

We emphasize the importance of using improved strains which produce the finest and smoothest beets and a minimum foliage. It is important to make frequent sowings at least once a month until July.

BEETS Parcel Post Paid

| | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 lb. | 1 lb. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Extra Early Egyptian | | \$.05 | \$.10 | \$.20 |
| Crosby Egyptian | | .05 | .10 | .20 |
| Crimson Globe | | .05 | .10 | .20 |
| Dewing Improved | | .05 | .10 | .20 |
| Long Smooth Blood Red | | .05 | .10 | .20 |
| Edmands Early | | .05 | .10 | .20 |
| Detroit Dark Red | | .05 | .10 | .20 |

CARROTS

| | | .05 | .10 | .30 | .75 |
|--------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Chantenay | ..... | .05 | .10 | .30 | .75 |
| Danvers Half Long | ..... | .05 | .10 | .30 | .75 |
| Oxheart | ..... | .05 | .10 | .30 | .75 |
| Early Scarlet Horn | ..... | .05 | .10 | .30 | .75 |

ONIONS

| | | .10 | .25 | .70 | 2.25 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Southport White Globe | ..... | .10 | .25 | .70 | 2.25 |
| Southport Red Globe | ..... | .10 | .25 | .70 | 2.25 |
| Large Red Wethersfield | ..... | .10 | .25 | .70 | 2.25 |
| Yellow Globe Danvers | ..... | .10 | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| Southport White Globe | ..... | .10 | .30 | .90 | 3.00 |
| Southport Yellow Globe | ..... | .10 | .25 | .70 | 2.25 |
| White Portugal or Silver Skin | ..... | .10 | .25 | .75 | 2.50 |

CABBAGE

| | | .10 | .20 | .55 | 1.75 |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Danish Ball Head | ..... | .10 | .20 | .55 | 1.75 |
| Early Jersey Wakefield | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Early Flat Dutch | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Early Winningstadt | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| All Seasons | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| All Head Early | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Sure Head | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Succession | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Early Drumhead | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Premium Flat Dutch | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Large Late Drumhead | ..... | .10 | .15 | .45 | 1.50 |
| Mammoth Red Rock | ..... | .10 | .25 | .60 | 2.00 |

TURNIPS

| | | .05 | .15 | .25 | .90 |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Extra Early Purple Top Milan | .... | .05 | .15 | .25 | .90 |
| Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf | .... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .45 |
| White Egg | .... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .45 |
| Purple Top White Globe | .... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .45 |

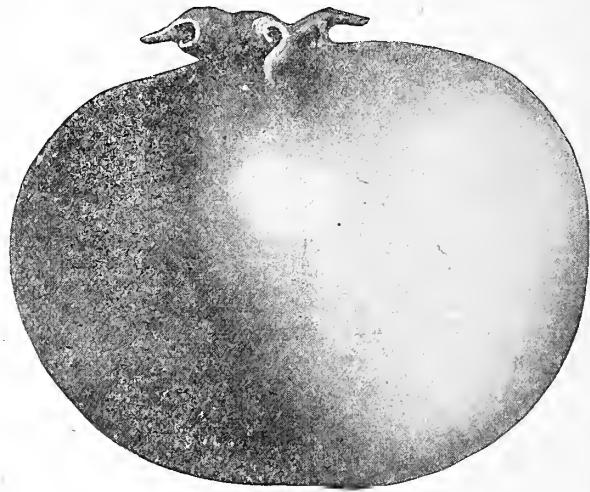
KOHL RABI

| | | .05 | .10 | .50 | 1.50 |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Early White Vienna | ..... | .05 | .10 | .50 | 1.50 |
| Early Purple Vienna | ..... | .05 | .20 | .50 | 1.50 |
| Early Erfurt | ..... | .05 | .20 | .50 | 1.50 |



SQUASH

| | | .05 | .10 | .45 | 1.25 |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Yellow Summer Crookneck | ..... | .05 | .10 | .45 | 1.25 |
| Early White Bush Scallop | ..... | .05 | .10 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Mammoth White Bush | ..... | .05 | .10 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Warted Hubbard | ..... | .05 | .10 | .45 | 1.25 |
| Golden Hubbard | ..... | .05 | .10 | .45 | 1.25 |



TOMATOES

| | | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 lb. | 1 lb. |
|---------------------|-------|------|-----|---------|-------|
| John Baer | ..... | .10 | .25 | .90 | 3.00 |
| Livingstone Beauty | ..... | .10 | .25 | .85 | 2.45 |
| Spark's Earliana | ..... | .10 | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| Acme | ..... | .10 | .25 | .85 | 2.75 |
| Beauty | ..... | .10 | .25 | .90 | 3.00 |
| Dwarf Champion | ..... | .10 | .25 | .90 | 3.00 |
| Dwarf Stone | ..... | .10 | .30 | 1.00 | 3.50 |
| Livingstone's Globe | ..... | .10 | .15 | .50 | 1.50 |
| Favorite | ..... | .10 | .15 | .50 | 1.65 |
| Matchless | ..... | .10 | .15 | .50 | 1.75 |
| New Stone | ..... | .10 | .15 | .50 | 1.75 |
| Giant Ponderosa | ..... | .10 | .50 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| Yellow Pear | ..... | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 3.50 |
| Red Pear | ..... | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 3.50 |

PEPPERS

| | | .10 | .50 | 1.35 | 5.00 |
|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Bell or Bull Nose | ..... | .10 | .50 | 1.50 | 5.50 |
| Chinese Giant | ..... | .10 | .50 | 1.35 | 5.00 |
| Ruby King | ..... | .10 | .50 | 1.35 | 5.00 |
| Mexican Chili | ..... | .10 | .25 | .60 | 2.00 |
| Sweet Mountain | ..... | .10 | .50 | 1.35 | 5.00 |
| Red Chili | ..... | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 4.00 |
| Long Red Cayenne | ..... | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 4.25 |
| Pimento | ..... | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 4.25 |
| Royal King | ..... | .10 | .50 | 1.35 | 5.00 |

PUMPKINS

| | | .05 | .15 | .50 | 1.50 |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Cushaw Crookneck | ..... | .05 | .15 | .50 | 1.50 |
| Connecticut Field | ..... | .05 | .10 | .25 | 1.75 |
| Kentucky Field | ..... | .05 | .10 | .15 | .35 |
| Sweet or Sugar | ..... | .05 | .10 | .25 | .75 |
| Green Striped Cushaw | ..... | .05 | .15 | .50 | 1.75 |
| Improved Large Yellow Field | ..... | .05 | .10 | .15 | .30 |
| Large Sweet Cheese | ..... | .05 | .10 | .15 | .45 |
| Japanese Pie | ..... | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.20 |
| Tennessee Sweet Potato | ..... | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.20 |

SPINACH

| | | .05 | .10 | .20 | .50 |
|-----------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Bloomsdale Savoy Leaf | ..... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .50 |
| Giant Thick Leaf | ..... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .50 |
| Round Thick Leaf | ..... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .50 |
| Long Standing Leaf | ..... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .50 |

RUTABAGAS

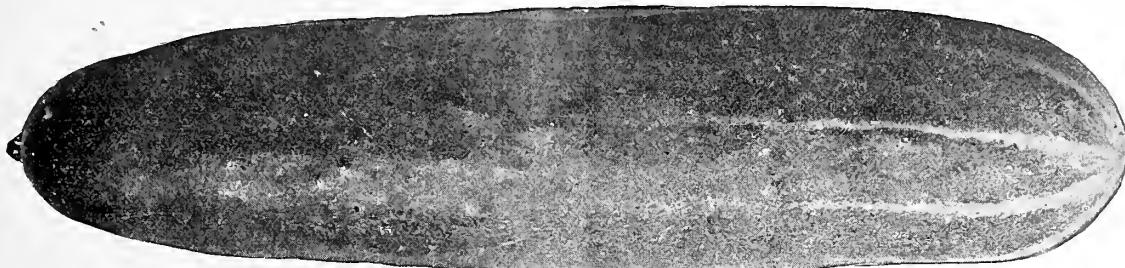
| | | .05 | .10 | .20 | .50 |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| American Purple Top Yellow | ..... | .05 | .10 | .20 | .50 |

PARSNIPS

| | | .05 | .10 | .15 | .45 |
|--------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Hollow Crown | ..... | .05 | .10 | .15 | .45 |

Cucumbers

Celery, Chicory, Cress,
Cauliflower, Egg Plant



White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

| | Parcel | Post Paid | Pkt. | Oz. | 1/4 lb. | 1 lb. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| Early Green Cluster | \$.05 | \$.15 | \$.30 | \$.85 | | |
| Early Frame or Short Green | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Boston Pickling or Prolific | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Chicago Pickling | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Jersey Pickling | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.15 | | |
| Improved Long Green | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Early White Spine | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Arlington White Spine | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Evergreen White Spine | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Improved White Spine | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Extra Long White Spine | .05 | .15 | .30 | .85 | | |
| Davis Perfect | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.25 | | |
| Extra Early Green Prolific | .05 | .15 | .45 | 1.35 | | |

CAULIFLOWER

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|
| Early Snowball | .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 12.00 |
| Early Dwarf Erfurt | .20 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 12.00 |
| Early London | .20 | .40 | 1.50 | 5.00 |
| Extra Early Paris | .20 | .50 | 2.00 | 6.00 |

CELERY

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Improved White Plume | .10 | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |
| Dwarf Golden Self Blanching | .10 | .25 | .75 | 2.50 |
| Giant Pascal | .10 | .20 | .60 | 2.00 |

CHICORY

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Wittloff | .10 | .50 | 1.50 | 4.50 |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|------|

CRESS

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Curled | .05 | .10 | .25 | .75 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

KALE

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Green Curled Scotch | .10 | .15 | .35 | 1.90 |
| German Purple | .10 | .15 | .35 | 1.90 |

EGG PLANT

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Black Beauty | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 4.00 |
| Early Long Purple | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 4.00 |
| New York Spineless | .10 | .40 | 1.25 | 4.00 |

SWEET PEAS

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Dorothy Eckford | .05 | .20 | .70 | 2.25 |
| Eckford Hydric Mixed | .05 | .20 | .70 | 2.25 |
| Spencer Mixed | .10 | .20 | .60 | 1.75 |
| Choice Mixed | .10 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |
| Eckford New Mixture | .10 | .15 | .35 | 1.00 |

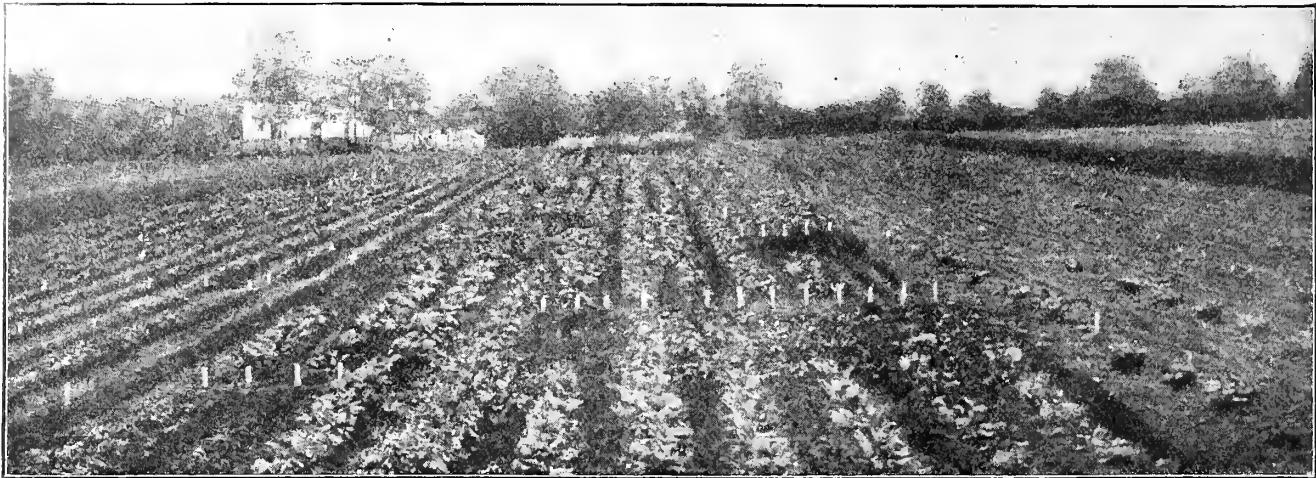
NASTURTIUMS

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Dwarf Mixed | .10 | .15 | .40 | 1.00 |
| Tall Mixed | .10 | .15 | .40 | 1.00 |

VINES—CLIMBERS

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|
| Postpaid | Pkt. | 1/2 oz. |
| Balloon Vine | \$.10 | \$.60 |
| Balsam Apple | .05 | .60 |
| Cardinal Climber | .15 | .90 |

| | | |
|---|---------|-----|
| Postpaid | 1/2 oz. | .30 |
| Canary Bird Flower | | .05 |
| Cypress Vine | | .05 |
| Hyacinth Bean | | .05 |
| Dutchman's Pipe | | .05 |
| Moonflower | | .05 |
| Morning Glory Mixed | | .05 |
| Gourds, Mixed | | .05 |
| Kudzu Vine | | .05 |
| Scarlet Runner Bean | | .10 |
| FLOWERS | Pkt. | |
| Abroma | \$.10 | |
| Ageratum | .05 | |
| Alyssum-Sweet | .05 | |
| Snap Dragon | .05 | |
| Begonia | .10 | |
| Calliopsis | .05 | |
| Candy Tuft | .10 | |
| Canna | .10 | |
| Canterbury Bells | .10 | |
| Carnation Pinks | .10 | |
| Asters, finest mxd | .10 | |
| Balsam, Double | .10 | |
| Cockscomb | .05 | |
| Coleus | .10 | |
| Castor Bean | .05 | |
| Batchelor Button | .05 | |
| Chrysanthemum | .10 | |
| Giant Spider Plant | .10 | |
| Cosmos colors mxd | .05 | |
| Dahlia | .10 | |
| Daisy | .10 | |
| Trumpet Flower | .10 | |
| Pinks | .05 | |
| Foxglove | .05 | |
| California Poppy | .05 | |
| Feverfew | .05 | |
| Forget-Me-Not | .05 | |
| Geranium | .10 | |
| Heliotrope, Mxd | .10 | |
| Hollyhock, Mxd | .05 | |
| Mexican Fire Bush | .05 | |
| Larkspur | .05 | |
| Lobelia | .05 | |
| Marigold, Mixed | .05 | |
| Marvel of Peru | .05 | |
| Mignonette | .05 | |
| Pansies | .10 | |
| Petunias | .05 | |
| Phlox | .05 | |
| Poppies | .05 | |
| Portulaca | .10 | |
| Scarlet Sage | .10 | |
| Scabiosa | .05 | |
| Sunflower | .05 | |
| Stocks | .10 | |
| Sweet William | .05 | |
| FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION NO. 6 | | |
| For a Small or Medium Sized Garden. | | |
| Hardy, quick growing, showy annuals; easy to grow. They should be planted around every home. Your mother and grandmother delighted to grow these flowers. | | |
| 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed. | | |
| 1 Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Fine Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Phlox, Drummondii | | |
| 1 Pkt. Vinca, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Zinnia, Mixed | | |
| Postpaid, 7 large packets 25c. | | |
| Order this one today. | | |
| COLLECTION NO. 7 | | |
| For a large garden in the city, town or country. | | |
| 1 Pkt. Amaranthus, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Balsam, Double Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Canterbury Bells, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Carnation, Marguerite Mxd. | | |
| 1 Pkt. Candytuft, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Cockscomb, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Larkspur, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Foxglove, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Four O'Clock, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Portulaca, Single Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Hollyhock, Single Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Snapdragon, Mixed all Colors | | |
| 1 Pkt. Vinca, Mixed | | |
| Postpaid, 14 large packets, tested, proven seed for 50c. | | |
| COLLECTION NO. 9 | | |
| FRAGRANT HARDY ANNUALS | | |
| Easy to Grow | | |
| Be sure to plant this collection in your garden. It will surely please you. | | |
| 1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum | | |
| 1 Pkt. Mignonette | | |
| 1 Pkt. Nicotiana | | |
| 1 Pkt. Petunia, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Heliotrope | | |
| 1 Pkt. Carnation, Mixed | | |
| 1 Pkt. Marvel of Peru | | |
| Postpaid, 7 large packets for 25c | | |
| Postpaid 18 large packets 50c. | | |



Secrets of Gardening

HOW TO PLANT YOUR HOME GARDEN AND DEVELOP A FULL GROWN, WELL LADEN CROP OF FINE VEGETABLES THIS YEAR

The following table contains much information that will be reliable for most localities, and will answer most of the questions usually asked by home gardeners:

"How to plant?"

"How long after planting before the crop will be ready for use?"

"How long is the period of edibility?" and

"What assortment should be planted to keep a continual supply of the different culinary classes?"

All these practical questions and many others can be reasonably

answered by studying the information on this page.

In using the *Planting Table* the following "Planting classification" will be helpful. It is based on the moisture and temperature requirements of the several classes of vegetables.

1. **Early Cool Season Vegetables.** Frost hardy, early planted and with short growing period. Peas, Radish, Turnip, Kohl Rabi, Leaf Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach and Garden Cress. Also suitable for planting, in Late Summer and Early Fall. For succession crops look in groups 3 and 4 below.

2. **Late Cool Season Vegetables.** Similar to above, usually frost hardy, favored by cool weather but require longer to mature than the above group. Usually grown from hot-bed plants that are set in the open or transplanted. Cabbage, Lettuce (head) and Celery.

3. **Open Season Early Planted Vegetables.** Endure moderate extremes of cold or heat. Long growing period, favored by moist cool weather when young, but usually hardy in summer temperatures when once they are established. Irish Potatoes, Beets, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Onion, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Fleshy roots and stems. Popular because of long periods of edibility and being easy to care for. Some kinds very desirable for fall gardens.

4. **Short Season Summer Vegetables.** Includes crops sensitive to even cool weather and are at their best in warm humid weather. Usually planted in open ground after danger from frost has past. String Beans, Lima Beans, Sweet and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Okra. Mostly fleshy fruits and seeds.

5. **Long Season Summer Vegetables.** Usually started in hot-beds and transplanted because the seedlings are tender. Require long summer season. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper. Edible fruits.

Planting Information Table

| Vegetable | Classification | Time to Plant | Days to Mature | Planting Distances Rows x Drill | Seed per 100 Ft. Row | Succession Crops |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Asparagus Roots..... | No. 3 | Late fall or winter..... | 1-2 years | 48" x 12" | | |
| Asparagus Seed..... | No. 3 | Early winter..... | 3-5 years | 60" to 80" | | |
| Beans, Snap..... | No. 4 | Spring and fall..... | 40 to 65 | 18-30" x 3" | 2 lbs. | Beets, Radishes |
| Beans, Pole..... | No. 4 | Late spring..... | 50 to 80 | 36-42" x 6" | 2 lbs. | Okra |
| Beans, Bush Lima..... | No. 4 | Early spring and fall..... | 60 to 90 | 18" x 3" | 2 lbs. | Cucumbers, Melons |
| Beans, Pole Lima..... | No. 4 | Early spring..... | 60 to 80 | 36-40" x 6" | | |
| Beets, Early..... | No. 3 | After severe frosts..... | 60 to 80 | 24" x 2" | 2 lbs. | Fall Turnips |
| Beets, Stock..... | No. 3 | After severe frosts..... | 60 to 80 | 36" x 6" | 2 ozs. | |
| Cabbage, Early..... | No. 2 | Early fall and early spring..... | 90 to 130 | 36" x 24" | 2 ozs. | |
| Cabbage, Late..... | No. 2 | Early fall..... | 100 to 160 | 36" x 24" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Carrot..... | No. 3 | Late winter, early fall..... | 75 to 110 | 14" x sow | 1/4 oz. | |
| Cauliflower..... | No. 2 | Same time as cabbage..... | 100 to 130 | 36" x 18" | 1 oz. | |
| Celery..... | No. 2 | Early spring and fall..... | 120 to 150 | 48" x | 1 pkt. | Fall crops |
| Chard..... | No. 3 | After severe frosts..... | 30 to 60 | 18" x 2" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Corn, Sweet..... | No. 4 | After frost period..... | 50 to 100 | 36" x 12-14" | 2 ozs. | Fall Crops |
| Cress..... | No. 1 | Very early spring..... | 30 to 40 | 12" x sow | 1/2 lb. | Fall Crops |
| Cucumber..... | No. 4 | After ground warms..... | 60 to 80 | 48-60" x 24-36" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Egg Plant..... | No. 5 | Transplant when grnd warm..... | 120 to 140 | 18" x 18" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Endive..... | No. 2 | Late winter, early spring..... | 80 to 180 | 18" x 8-10" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Horse-Radish..... | No. 3 | Early spring..... | 1-2 years | 30" x 18" | 1 oz. | |
| Kale..... | No. 1 | Late winter and fall..... | 90 to 120 | 18" x 10" | 70 roots | |
| Kohl-Rabi..... | No. 1 | Early spring..... | 60 to 80 | 18" x 6" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Lettuce, Leaf..... | No. 1 | Very early spring..... | 90 to 90 | 16-18" x sow | 1/2 oz. | Groups 3 and 4 |
| Lettuce, Head..... | No. 2 | Very early spring..... | 60 to 90 | 16-18" x 12-14" | 1/2 oz. | Fall crops |
| Muskmelon..... | No. 4 | After frost danger..... | 120 to 150 | 72-96" x 72" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Okra..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 98 to 140 | 48" x 24" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Onion, Seed..... | No. 3 | Fall or late winter..... | 130 to 150 | 18" x sow | 2 ozs. | |
| Onion, Sets..... | No. 3 | Late winter, early spring..... | 90 to 120 | 18" x 6-8" | 1 oz. | Grow all the year |
| Onion, Multiplying..... | No. 3 | Winter, spring or fall..... | | 18" x 6-8" | 1 lb. | |
| Parsley..... | No. 3 | Very early spring..... | 90 to 120 | 14-18" x sow | 2 lbs. | |
| Parsnip..... | No. 3 | Very early spring..... | 125 to 160 | 18" x sow | 1 oz. | Group 3 and 4 |
| Peas, Round Seed..... | No. 1 | Very late winter..... | 40 to 80 | 30-36" x 2-3" | 2 ozs. | |
| Peas, Wrinkled Seed..... | No. 1 | Very early spring..... | 40 to 80 | 30-36" x 3" | 1 to 2 lbs. | Cucumbers, Melons |
| Pepper..... | No. 5 | Transplant when grnd warm..... | 100 to 140 | | 1 to 2 lbs. | |
| Potato, Irish..... | No. 3 | Early spring, late summer..... | 80 to 140 | | 1/2 oz. | Fall crops |
| Potato, Sweet..... | No. 0 | Slips, early summer..... | 140 to 160 | | 5 lbs. | |
| Pumpkin..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 100 to 140 | 96-144" x 24" | 75 slips | |
| Radish..... | No. 1 | Early spring or fall..... | 20 to 40 | 14" x sow | 1/2 oz. | Group 3 and 4 |
| Rhubarb..... | No. 3 | Early spring or fall..... | 1-3 years | 38-48" x 24" | 1 oz. | |
| rutabaga..... | No. 1 | Early spring or fall..... | 60 to 80 | Broadcast | 33 plants | Fall Crops |
| Salsify..... | No. 3 | Very early in spring..... | 120 to 180 | 18" x 6" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Shallots..... | No. 3 | As Multiplying onions..... | | 18" x 6-8" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Spinach..... | No. 1 | Late winter, early fall..... | 30 to 60 | Broadcast | 2 lbs. | |
| Squash, Bush..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 60 to 80 | 48" x 48" | 1 oz. | |
| Squash, Late..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 120 to 160 | 120" x 120" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Tomato, Seed..... | No. 5 | Very early in boxes..... | 100 to 140 | Sow | 1/2 oz. | |
| Tomato, Plants..... | No. 5 | After spring frosts..... | 80 to 100 | 48" x 36" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Turnip..... | No. 1 | Early spring and fall..... | 60 to 80 | Broadcast | 33 to 40 | Fall Crops |
| Watermelon..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 100 to 120 | Hills 6x6 or 8x8 | 1/2 oz. | |

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PRICES ON THE MARKET Have Already ADVANCED but we have not yet changed prices, and as long as present stocks last you can get them at these prices.

At Chicago the other day the representatives of the Farmers' Associations, Farm Bureaus, etc., met and passed resolutions to cut down the acreage of corn this year and to put out bulletins to increase the acreage of all LEGUMES, such as CLOVERS, COW-PEAS, SOY BEANS and SWEET CLOVER.

A movement of this kind can only result in one thing and that is to double the demand for these LEGUMES, and an ACTIVE DEMAND always causes HIGHER PRICES.

Besides, Government statistics show that the RED CLOVER CROP IS SHORT OF LAST YEAR; COW-PEAS CROPS in Alabama and Mississippi are half of last year's crop, and Illinois has a larger crop. Don't wait a minute to buy your CLOVER, COW-PEAS, etc. Order them of us NOW while they are LOW IN PRICE.

With every ORDER, we are able to furnish Books and Booklets, giving you full information as to the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the particular crop you are interested in. When ordering be sure to state what booklet and crop you are interested in.

The State Entomologist of Illinois advises that the south half of Illinois is infested with chinch bugs, and this being true; it will be a year in which to plant Cow-Peas, which are never troubled with chinch bugs, besides Cow-Peas was a highly remunerative crop this year, bringing a return of about \$25.00 per acre with little work as compared to half or less return on grain.

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Secrets of Gardening

HOW TO PLANT YOUR HOME GARDEN AND DEVELOP A FULL GROWN, WELL LADEN CROP OF FINE VEGETABLES THIS YEAR

The following table contains much information that will be reliable for most localities, and will answer most of the questions usually asked by home gardeners:

"How to plant?"

"How long after planting before the crop will be ready for use?"

"How long is the period of edibility?" and

"What assortment should be planted to keep a continual supply of the different culinary classes?"

All these practical questions and many others can be reasonably

answered by studying the information on this page.

In using the Planting Table the following "Planting classification" will be helpful. It is based on the moisture and temperature requirements of the several classes of vegetables.

1. **Early Cool Season Vegetables.** Frost hardy, early planted and with short growing period. Peas, Radish, Turnip, Kohl Rabi, Leaf Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach and Garden Cress. Also suitable for planting in Late Summer and Early Fall. For succession crops look in groups 3 and 4 below.

2. **Late Cool Season Vegetables.** Similar to above, usually frost hardy, favored by cool weather but require longer to mature than the above group. Usually grown from hot-bed plants that are set in the open or transplanted. Cabbage, Lettuce (head) and Celery.

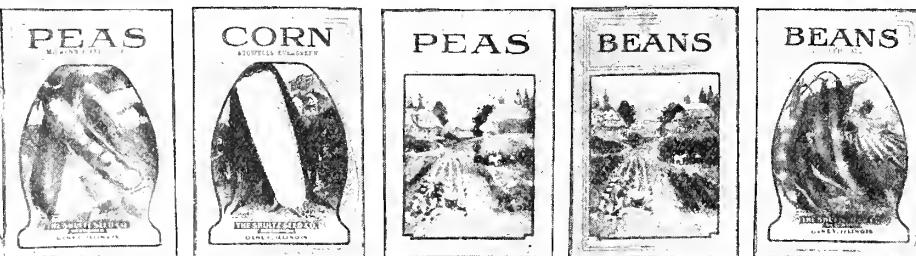
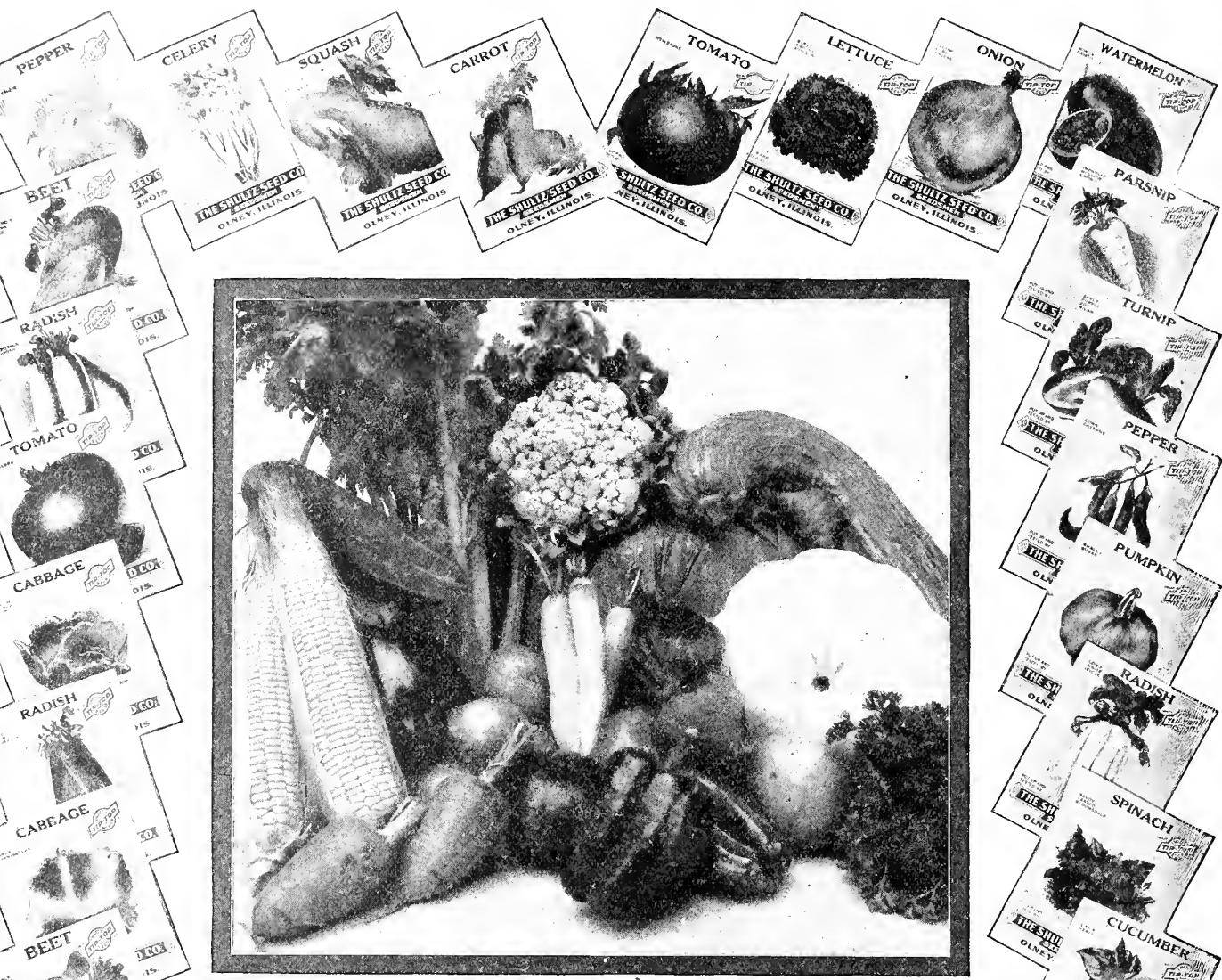
3. **Open Season Early Planted Vegetables.** Endure moderate extremes of cold or heat. Long growing period, favored by moist cool weather when young, but usually hardy in summer temperatures when once they are established. Irish Potatoes, Beets, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, Onion, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Fleshy roots and stems. Popular because of long periods of edibility and being easy to care for. Some kinds very desirable for fall gardens.

4. **Short Season Summer Vegetables.** Includes crops sensitive to even cool weather and are at their best in warm humid weather. Usually planted in open ground after danger from frost has past. String Beans, Lima Beans, Sweet and Pop Corn, Cucumber, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Squash, Pumpkin, Okra. Mostly fleshy fruits and seeds.

5. **Long Season Summer Vegetables.** Usually started in hot-beds and transplanted because the seedlings are tender. Require long summer season. Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper. Edible fruits.

Planting Information Table

| Vegetable | Classifi'c'n | Time to Plant | Days to Mature | Planting Distances Rows x Drill | Seed per 100 Ft. Row | Cuccession Crops |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Asparagus Roots..... | No. 3 | Late fall or winter..... | 1-2 years | 48" x 12" | | |
| Asparagus Seed..... | No. 3 | Early winter..... | 3-5 years | 60" to 80" | | |
| Beans, Snap..... | No. 4 | Spring and fall..... | 40 to 65 | 18-30" x 3" | 2 lbs. | Beets, Radishes |
| Beans, Pole..... | No. 4 | Late spring..... | 50 to 80 | 36-42" x 6" | 2 lbs. | Okra |
| Beans, Bush Lima..... | No. 4 | Early spring and fall..... | 60 to 90 | 18" x 3" | 2 lbs. | Cucumbers, Melons |
| Beans, Pole Lima..... | No. 4 | Early spring..... | 60 to 80 | 36-40" x 6" | | |
| Beets, Early..... | No. 3 | After severe frosts..... | 60 to 80 | 24" x 2" | 2 lbs. | Fall Turnips |
| Beets, Stock..... | No. 3 | After severe frosts..... | 60 to 80 | 36" x 6" | 2 ozs. | Fall crops |
| Cabbage, Early..... | No. 2 | Early fall and early spring..... | 90 to 130 | 36" x 24" | 2 ozs. | |
| Cabbage, Late..... | No. 2 | Early fall..... | 100 to 160 | 36" x 24" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Carrot..... | No. 3 | Late winter, early fall..... | 75 to 110 | 14" x sow | 1/4 oz. | |
| Cauliflower..... | No. 2 | Same time as cabbage..... | 100 to 130 | 36" x 18" | 1 oz. | |
| Celery..... | No. 2 | Early spring and fall..... | 120 to 150 | 48" x | 1 pkt. | |
| Chard..... | No. 3 | After severe frosts..... | 30 to 60 | 18" x 2" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Corn, Sweet..... | No. 4 | After frost period..... | 50 to 100 | 36" x 12-14" | 2 ozs. | Fall Crops |
| Corn, Dent..... | No. 4 | After frost period..... | 50 to 140 | | 1/2 lb. | Fall Crops |
| Cress..... | No. 1 | Very early spring..... | 30 to 40 | 12" x sow | 1/2 lb. | Fall Crops |
| Cucumber..... | No. 4 | After ground warms..... | 60 to 80 | 48-60" x 24-36" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Egg Plant..... | No. 5 | Transplant when grnd warm | 100 to 140 | 18" x 18" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Endive..... | No. 2 | Late winter, early spring..... | 80 to 180 | 18" x 8-10" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Horse-Radish..... | No. 3 | Early spring..... | 1-2 years | 30" x 18" | 1 oz. | |
| Kale..... | No. 1 | Late winter and fall..... | 90 to 120 | 18" x 10" | 70 roots | |
| Kohl-Rabi..... | No. 1 | Early spring..... | 60 to 80 | 18" x 6" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Lettuce, Leaf..... | No. 1 | Very early spring..... | 90 to 90 | 16-18" x sow | 1/2 oz. | Groups 3 and 4 |
| Lettuce, Head..... | No. 2 | Very early spring..... | 60 to 90 | 16-18" x 12-14" | 1/2 oz. | Fall crops |
| Muskmelon..... | No. 4 | After frost danger..... | 120 to 150 | 72-96" x 72" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Okra..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 98 to 140 | 48" x 24" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Onion, Seed..... | No. 3 | Fall or late winter..... | 130 to 150 | 18" x sow | 2 ozs. | Grow all the year |
| Onion, Sets..... | No. 3 | Late winter, early spring..... | 90 to 120 | 18" x 6-8" | 1 oz. | |
| Onion, Multiplying..... | No. 3 | Winter, spring or fall..... | | 18" x 6-8" | 1 lb. | |
| Parsley..... | No. 3 | Very early spring..... | 90 to 120 | 14-18" x sow | 2 lbs. | |
| Parsnip..... | No. 3 | Very early spring..... | 125 to 160 | 18" x sow | 1 oz. | |
| Peas, Round Seed..... | No. 1 | Very late winter..... | 40 to 80 | 30-36" x 2-3" | 2 ozs. | Group 3 and 4 |
| Peas, Wrinkled Seed..... | No. 1 | Very early spring..... | 40 to 80 | 30-36" x 3" | 1 to 2 lbs. | Cucumbers, Melons |
| Pepper..... | No. 5 | Transplant when grnd warm | 100 to 140 | | | |
| Potato, Irish..... | No. 3 | Early spring, late summer..... | 80 to 140 | | 1/8 oz. | |
| Potato, Sweet..... | No. 0 | Slips, early summer..... | 140 to 160 | | 5 lbs. | Fall crops |
| Pumpkin..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 100 to 140 | 96-144" | 75 slips | |
| Radish..... | No. 1 | Early spring or fall..... | 20 to 40 | 14" x sow | 1/2 oz. | Group 3 and 4 |
| Rhubarb..... | No. 3 | Early spring or fall..... | 1-3 years | 38-48" x 24" | 1 oz. | |
| Rutabaga..... | No. 1 | Early spring or fall..... | 60 to 80 | Broadcast | 33 plants | Fall Crops |
| Salsify..... | No. 3 | Very early in spring..... | 120 to 180 | 18" x 6" | 1/4 oz. | |
| Shallots..... | No. 3 | As Multiplying onions..... | | 18" x 6-8" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Spinach..... | No. 1 | Late winter, early fall..... | 30 to 60 | Broadcast | 2 lbs. | |
| Squash, Bush..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 60 to 80 | 48" x 48" | 1 oz. | |
| Squash, Late..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 120 to 160 | 120" x 120" | 1/2 oz. | |
| Tomato, Seed..... | No. 5 | Very early in boxes..... | 100 to 140 | Sow | 1/2 oz. | |
| Tomato, Plants..... | No. 5 | After spring frosts..... | 80 to 100 | 48" x 36" | 1/8 oz. | |
| Turnip..... | No. 1 | Early spring and fall..... | 60 to 80 | Broadcast | 33 to 40 | Fall Crops |
| Watermelon..... | No. 4 | When ground warms..... | 100 to 120 | Hills 6x6 or 8x8 | 1/2 oz. | |



SHULTZ'S MAMMOTH \$1.00 SEED COLLECTION

POSTPAID—COMPLETE FAMILY GARDEN FOR \$1—POSTPAID

30 Large and 5 Extra Large 10 Cent Packages, All for \$1.00

This lot is up in 35 packages and will not be changed. Catalogue value \$2.00.

Beets—Crosby's Egyptian. Cauliflower—Early Erfurt. Peas—McLean's Little Gem, Telephone.

Early Blood Turnip. Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers.

Cabbage—Early Winningstadt, Late Flat Dutch. Pepper—Long Red Cayenne, Ruby King.

Carrot—Danver's Half Long Cucumber — Early White Spine, Early Short Green. Radish — Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Scarlet, White Tip, Long White Icicle, California Mammoth.

Corn—Stowell's Evergreen. Lettuce—Big Boston. Early Curled Simpson.

Endive—

Watermelon — Kleckley's Sweet.

Parsnip—Hollow Crown. Spinach—Bloomsdale.

Squash—Giant Crook-neck.

Turnip—Early Milan. Pumpkin—Small Sugar.

Tomato—Matchless, New Stone.



SCHULTZ'S MAMMOTH \$1.00 SEED COLLECTION

POSTPAID—COMPLETE FAMILY GARDEN FOR \$1—POSTPAID

30 Large and 5 Extra Large 10 cent Packages, All for \$1.00

This lot is up in 35 packages and will not be changed. Catalogue value \$2.00

Beets—Crosby's Egyptian, Cauliflower—Early Erfurt
Early Blood Turnip.

Cabbage—Early Winning-
stadt, Late Flat Dutch.

Carrot—Danver's Half Long

Cucumber—Early White
Spine, Early Short Green.

Corn—Stowell's Evergreen.

Lettuce—Big Boston, Early
Curled Simpson.

Endive—

Watermelon—Kleckley's Sweet

Cauliflower—Early Erfurt
Early Blood Turnip.

Onion—Yellow Globe
Danvers.

Pepper—Long Red Cayenne,

Ruby King.

Radish—Early Scarlet
Turnip, Long Scarlet.

White Tip, Long White
Icicle, California Mam-
moth.

Beans—Early Red Valen-
tine, Kentucky Wonder

Peas—McLean's Little
Gem, Telephone.

Celery—White Plume.

Cantaloupe—Rocky Ford,
Osage.

Parsnip—Hollow crown.

Parsley—Double Curled.

Spinach—Bloomsdale

Squash—Giant Crookneck

Turnip—Early Milan

Pumpkin—Small Sugar

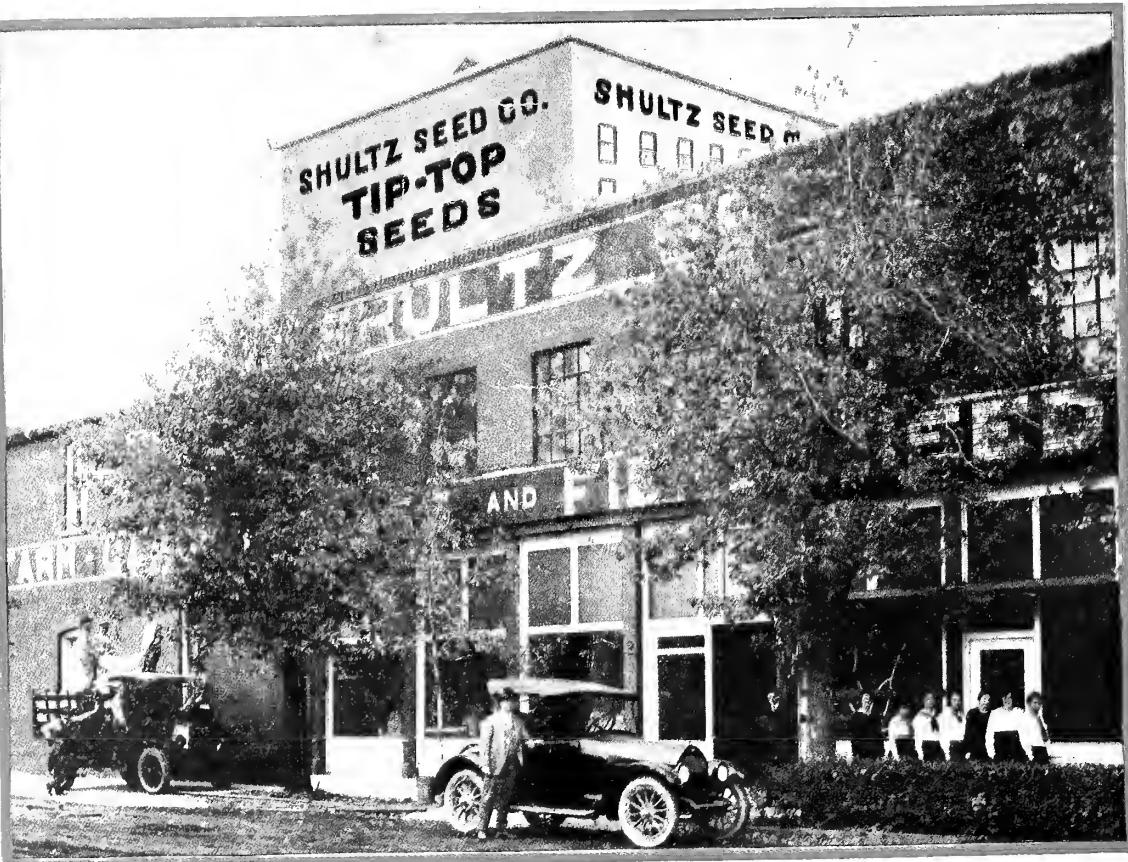
Tomato—Matchless, New
Stone.



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